DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

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A Wonderful Explosive.

IT SEEMS NOTHING BUT WATER, BUT IS VERY POWERFUL—A FEW DROPS OF THE MYSTERIOUS STUFF MAKE THE EARTH SHAKE LIKE AN EARTHQUAKE.

At 3:30 o'clock on a recent afternoon people in the streets of Norwich, Conn., felt the earth shudder slightly and heard a far-away detonation that seemed to come from below, and was like a phantom sound heard in a dream. Some thought the sound was produced by a half-grown earthquake, but nobody knew just what made it. The delicate little seismic shudder and detonation were caused, says the New York *Sun*, by Mr. William T. Chamberlain, the inventor of Norwich, who had just touched off in the rural depths of Preston, four miles from that city, part of an ounce of his new explosive, for which he has not yet thought of an appropriate name. It is made out of water, and Mr. Chamberlain believes that in producing it he has penetrated the secret of Keeley's motor.

Mr. Chamberlain has spent the past ten or fifteen years in inventing powerful explosives, projectiles and guns. He has been to England twice, and his inventions were investigated by the British Government, but in each case they had been partly forestalled by the products of English inventors. In one instance in which he showed the British experts a safe method for manufacturing and handling chlorine-nitrogen, which is the most potent explosive known, he was nearly successful in his negotiations. His most ingenious invention was a gun which held balls loaded with compressed air, which fired themselves from the weapon as soon as the gunner pulled a lever that suddenly released the air.

After the little shock the other afternoon a resident, suspecting its cause, called on Mr. Chamberlain, who had come in from the country, and who said to this visitor: "Yes, I did it. It was a great success, too." The inventor continued tersely: "I was four miles from the city, down in a low valley, when I lit it off, and I guess the shock was unlike anything you ever experienced before. Here is a pint bottle. You see it is full of water. I will pour some of it into a glass for you to examine. You may drink some of it. It won't hurt you. If you did drink it it would act mildly as a cathartic. I have placed some of it on an anvil and hit it with a sledge hammer. Nothing happened. Have tried it in all sorts of ways. No trouble with it. Detonators and concussions failed to explode it. It's nothing but water, you see. Yet it's not water. You just let me drop a piece of potassium in it, or apply fire to it in any way, and you wouldn't think it was water—well, you wouldn't have time to think it was anything—not here, for both of us and this house with us would be sponged off the earth in a fraction of time. Here are some minute fragments of a 4-inch, wrought-iron, hollow ball, which I burst with it. I placed six drops of the water inside it, applied potassium, and most of the ball was ground to powder, all except these pieces, no bigger than raisins, which you see. In my opinion this new force is more powerful than chlorine-nitrogen, and in its explosion the force is in all directions. It can be made only from fresh water, and not from salt or condensed water, so that if it were to be used on ship at sea, a supply of fresh water would have to be carried. I have no name to give to it yet. I call it simply explosive water. No doubt it is another application of the same force that has been applied to the Keeley motor. No, I shall not place the discovery before the United States Government; there would be no use of it. I shall make the discovery known to various European powers, and if I cannot do anything with them, shall let it go.

Mr. Chamberlain says that his explosion of a teaspoonful of the explosive water made fun in Preston. The shock made his teeth chatter, although he was a long way from the scene; it flung him on the earth and nearly unjointed his backbone; the ground reeled, leaves fell in showers from the trees, and the farmers' families ran out of their dwellings and gazed at the ground, evidently thinking that an earthquake rolled in subterranean caverns. Flocks of frightened birds, crows, partridges, rose out of the woods and flew chattering as fast as wings could bear them, pigs grunted and ran, cows and oxen whisked their tails and cavorted in distant pastures, and seven hens and a rooster fell off the edge of a fowl house one hundred rods away, picked themselves up, twisted their heads skyward, and cackled in vague wonder. Mr. Chamberlain stole into the woods and hastened home. He will try another town the next time he feels like blowing the under pinning out of New London County.

Missionary Crosset's Death.

DEVOTED HIMSELF TO THE AMELIORATION OF THE CONDITION OF THE POOR IN CHINA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Department of State has received from the Legation at Peking, China, under date of July 3, an account of the death and extraordinary life work of the Rev. J. Crossett, an independent American missionary in China. He died on the steamer El Dorado en route from Shanghai to Tientsin on June 21 last. He leaves a widow, living at Schuylersville, N. Y. In speaking of Mr. Crosset, Minister Denby couples his name with that of Father Damien, the French missionary who died on the island of Molokai, and says:

"Mr. Crossett's life was devoted to doing good to the poorer classes of Chinese. He had charge of a winter refuge for the poor at Peking during several winters. He would go out on the streets the coldest nights and pick up destitute beggars, and convey them to the refuge, where he provided them with food. He also buried them at his own expense. He visited all the prisons, and often procured the privilege of removing the sick to his refuge. The officials had implicit confidence in him, and allowed him to visit at pleasure all the prisons and charitable institutions. He was known by the Chinese as the 'Christian Buddha.' He was attached to no organization of men. He was a missionary pure and simple, devoted rather to charity than proselytism. He literally took Christ as his exemplar. He travelled all over China and the East. He took no care for his expenses. Food and lodging were voluntarily furnished to him. Inn keepers would take no pay from him, and private persons were glad to entertain him. It must be said that his wants were few. He wore the Chinese dress, had no regular meals, drank only water, and lived on fruit, with a little rice or millet. He aimed at translating his ideal, Christ, into reality. He wore long auburn hair, parted in the middle, so as to resemble the pictures of Christ. Charitable people furnished him money for his refuge, and he never seemed to want for funds. He slept on a board or on the floor. Even in his last hours, being a deck passenger on the El Dorado, he refused to be transferred to the cabin, but the kindly captain, some hours before he died, removed him to a berth, where he died, still speaking of going to heaven, and entreating the bystanders to love the Lord.

"This man taught the pure love of God and goodness. He completely sacrificed himself for the good of the poorest of the poor. He was as poor, and lived as plainly as the poorest of his patients. On charitable subjects he wrote well. The ideal to him was practical. Let this American, then, be enshrined, along with the devoted Frenchman, in the annals of men who loved their fellow men."—*The Sun, Aug.* 14.

Rev. Mr. Mann's Appointments.

Aug. 24—Cincinnati Picnic and Reunion.
" 25—Cincinnati, 10:30 A.M., Holy Communion.
" 25—Cincinnati 3 P.M.
" 30—Columbus State Reunion.
" 31—Columbus State Reunion.
Sept. 1— " Services, A.M. and P.M.

Other appointments will follow soon. Next Twelfth Sunday after Trinity occurs September 8th. Deaf-mutes are asked to remember the Mission with offerings on that day. They are needed to meet expenses. They may be sent to 123 Arlington Street, Cleveland, O.

NOTICES.

Newark residents are earnestly invited to Trinity Chapel, next Sunday morning, August 25th, at 11 o'clock.

Residents of Brooklyn are earnestly invited to St. Mark's Church, Adelphi Street, next Sunday afternoon, August 25th, at 3 o'clock.

New Castle, Ind.

Miss Maggie Hernly has been having a splendid time during the vacation. She visited the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, O., and visited Eva Grove at Middleton, and Laura Thornburg at Hagerstown.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bishop, of Richmond, Ind., are visiting friends in this city. Albert returned to his post of duty last Friday, and Rosa will remain here two weeks, visiting her friends and relatives.

Walter McWhorter, of this city; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bishop, of Richmond; Miss Eva Grove, of Middleton; Miss Laura Thornburg, of Hagerstown, and Miss Maggie Hernly; of this city, attended the fair at this place, and they went to Idlewell Park in the evening. They had a splendid time.

We learn from a very reliable source that Principal W. N. Burt, of the Indiana Institution, has resigned his position, to accept the position of Superintendent at the Pennsylvania Institution. Mr. Burt has been connected with the Indiana Institution for about twenty years, and has always been held in high esteem by every body. The mutes are sad to see him go away. We are sure that Indiana has lost one of its most able instructors.

A mute lady informed me that a friend told her that Mr. Caldwell will probably be called to fill the vacancy made by Prof. Burt's resignation. Mr. Caldwell is very popular, and we hope he will come back to us.

It is known that Superintendent Baker resigned last June. We have not heard of his successor being appointed, but we heard that some of the trustees were in favor of Mr. Johnson, the steward, succeeding him. We do not know anything about Mr. Johnson's abilities.

It is said that Charles Gregory, a former teacher of the Indiana Institution, has been peddling in the southern part of this city.

Some mutes were talking by signs at the fair. A big crowd of speaking people gathered around them. Some thought they were mad, because they looked so excited. Some mutes twist their faces out of shape, when talking by signs. Your correspondent seldom talks by signs, he prefers the alphabet.

HIAWATHA.

Aug. 15, '89.

LOWELL, MASS.

Vive le Hodgson. Glad you reached American shore safely. Hope you enjoyed yourself hugely in Europe. Thanks for your admirable accounts of the Congress in Paris, and your visit to other places, in the JOURNAL.

Mr. Joseph W. Soper, who moved to Salem last June, has returned with his family and will settle in Lowell hereafter.

Miss Nellie Lafferty has been visiting friends in Providence for some time.

What is the matter with "Socrates." Has he drank the hemlock poison? We have not seen his correspondence for some time.

Mrs. Ednor E. Estabrook went to her home in Vermont, last July. Mr. E. will follow her next month.

"Let your conversation be without malice or envy, for it is a sign of a tractable and commendable nature; and in all cases of passion admit reason to govern."—*Geo. Washington.*

That is, when you want to talk evil of your neighbor, don't do it, and when you feel like flaring up, don't flare—keep cool and always be polite.

The Grand Social pic-nic of deaf-mutes, will be held at Willow Dale, Sept. 5. This renowned resort is one of the most beautiful in New England. It has greatly improved and beautified since two years ago. There is no grove that affords so many facilities, such as boating, bathing, bowling, dancing, etc., etc., free of charge, as Willow Dale. A beautiful sail on the lake in a steam yacht. There will be plenty of sports—prizes to the winners. It is to be earnestly hoped that several of our New York friends will be present. They may be sure of a good time. Persons wanting full particulars will please enclose stamp or postal for reply, to G. D. Abbot, care of Lowell *Daily Times*, Lowell, Mass. Barges and Electric cars will carry the parties to the grove. Barges, 65 cents. Cars, 85 cents. Take your choice.

R. S. P. V.

LOWELL, Aug. 18, 89.

Subscribe for the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

FANWOOD.

A Night-Blooming Cereus.

VACATION NOTES.

(From our Fanwood Correspondent.)

Last year Miss Jane Meigs was sadly disappointed in not seeing her cherished "night-blooming cereus" bloom, on account of a heavy rainstorm. This year, profiting by the experience of last year, she had it dug up and placed in a flower-pot and brought it indoors, where in the presence of a number of officers and pupils the plant began to bloom as early as seven o'clock, and until late in the evening it had unfolded its leaves and disclosed to view a very beautiful flower with a very sweet smell. The petals and inside lining were very beautiful. The cereus is a member of the cactus family. It has long thick leaves, and the flower only shows itself from the same leaf but once a year and during the night. By dawn of day the flower is closed up again and is dead. The plant we refer to is nine years old, and this is the third time it has bloomed. Miss Meigs, who has the care of the flowers of the Institution and is very fond of them, relinquished a very tempting invitation that evening, as she was bound to see the cereus bloom for the first time, and a pleasanter smile never overspread her usually happy looking face.

Master Hogan, our office boy, better known among the printers as *le diable*, voluntarily takes care to fill, what he thinks, his share of the Fanwood column, during the absence of the regular correspondent.

Virginia A. Lovell, to the amazement of her friends and classmates, returned to the Institution on Tuesday one week ago, having remained at Hempstead, L. I., since the close of the school term.

Robert Maynard, known to the High Class boys as one of the ambitious Spring poets, came here all the way from Yonkers, last week, on his bicycle, and was under obligations to stay with us over night, owing to his knee-cap being slightly injured by falling from the bicycle.

Supervisor Slattery seriously thinks of sending a team of three muscular fellows from the Institution to participate in the tug-of-war contest against any team at the coming games under the auspices of the Catholic deaf-mutes on the 30th inst.

Stephen Van Courtlandt, of Philadelphia, made a visit to us last week. He descends from the family of Van Courtlandts, who were among the earliest Dutch settlers in New York.

When New York took the lead of the other clubs of the League, last week, there were none, not even those who take only a small interest in baseball, who did not feel glad about it. But the club was not destined to keep the lead long. By glancing at the record in the papers, anyone can see that they are back again in the old place.

About eight of the boys, who are spending their vacation here this Summer, have learnt the art of swimming in the Hudson River, without any one teaching them except these who had learnt to swim some other Summers ago. Among these who have learnt the art this Summer, are five printers who are working for the JOURNAL, while, perhaps those printers who preferred their homes for their vacations, are sweating, pretending they enjoy the "cool" farm life, so that, when they come back, they can brag that they spent their vacation on a farm in the country.

The Minikin Club would like the pleasure of a game of ball with the Aquila Club, on Saturday next. The Bailey grounds preferred for the game.

Wilber L. Bowers, who was the "responsible" treasurer of the Reynard Club, belonging to the First Grammar Class, came here last Sunday afternoon, which was very pleasant for slug "13."

F. Stryker, one of the many who boasted of their ability to get work during vacation, writes from the country, that he has so far been unable to procure any. Any one can see his wisdom in deciding to enter the office here in the fall. His search for work may not be such a failure next year, if he does as he says.

M. Glynn, one of the professional pitchers here, was much chagrined because he found it impossible to strike out C. E. Vernon, one of our poorest batsmen, and consequently resorted to a degree of wild pitching, during which he hit Vernon on the back, in the side and everywhere.

Freddy Pace and Johnny Hogan feasted on blackberries in the woods around Fort George last Sunday. The abundance of these delicious wild berries detained them the whole afternoon.

We received a call from F. Meinken, last Tuesday. He tells us that he established a new pattern factory at Cornwall, N. Y.

Henry G. Thies with some friends went to Westchester, last Sunday, having been invited to take a sail to College Point, but, when he got there he was just in time to hear that the boat had sailed. After looking across the water and not seeing it in sight, he with his companions went to visit his late residence, the Westchester mute school, which he had not visited since he left it some five years ago. He thinks that it is funny the ladies should recognize him, while on his part he did not know them.

M. R. C.

KANSAS NOTES.

Prof. and Mrs. R. T. Thompson have been spending a week recuperating at Excelsior Springs. They will feel fresh and pert as jay birds when school opens.

The triumvirate of Leavenworth, Topf, Sickel and Scott, will go to Kansas City some nice day in the future and take in the ball game.

Henry Sickel and Chas. Topf will have a neat pile of money laid by for winter overcoats and seal-skin caps.

Kansas has passed Nebraska, and now stands at the head as the greatest corn producing State.

Jim Surber planted a small patch of pumpkins last spring, and the pumpkins have grown so large that he thinks of occupying one as a residence this winter.

Monroe Ingram is very, very happy. He says this is the best year for big melons he has ever seen.

Monroe Nelson intends selling out his ten-acre farm and taking a pleasure trip to Europe for a year. A merry time to him.

Alvis Hurt has fully recovered from his sickness, which, at one time, was thought would result fatally.

Superintendent Walker is enjoying the beautiful scenery of Wycoming, its lofty mounts and fragrant vales. He will spend a week, or more there, visiting his brother at Cheyenne, Wy. He has been doing double work this Summer, and doubtless needs a few weeks' rest.

The institution is being provided with a fine library for the use of the boys and girls. This is something that has been a necessity for a long time, and we are glad to see that, at last, it is being fulfilled.

Miss Eva Owen, whom rumor has several times, connected as having been married, will teach again at the Kansas Institution. The rumors were untrue.

Mr. and Mrs. Sprague, *nee* Williams, were visiting at Leavenworth last Sunday and Monday. They were seen on the streets by a party, who is certain of it.

Winnie Bowles will not have charge of the *Star* the ensuing year, as rumored. Walter Mundell, who acted as foreman last year, will remain in the same position.

Miss Effie Johnston goes to the Philadelphia Institute this winter. She was a teacher at the Kansas Institution for the last five or six years.

Prof. Phillips teaches again in the Iowa Institution, where he has been for the past three years. He is one of the kindest, and at the same time, most experienced teachers in the profession.

Prof. Zorbaugh, formerly a teacher in the Nebraska Institution, will teach in the Kansas School this year, having been secured to fill one of the vacanies, caused by several teachers accepting positions elsewhere.

Miss May Stout, a sister of John Stout, the late renowned and popular bicyclist, has been appointed a teacher in the Kansas corps of instructors of the deaf and dumb at Olathe. Her brother's death was indeed a loss to western deaf-mutes, and she will be warmly welcomed to Kansas.

It will please the mutes of Kansas to hear that Miss Mamie Bowles, daughter of the late Major Theo. Bowles, at one time superintendent of the Kansas Deaf and Dumb Institution, has received recognition from the Board of Trustees, by being appointed a teacher. This is a well-merited recognition. The Bowles family is closely identified with the mutes of Kansas and their institution. Major Bowles was superintendent till terminated by death, Winnie Bowles, his oldest son was the founder of the *Star* and for ten years its editor, turning out many good boys, and it was with genuine regret that the mutes and pupils last year, saw him leave the post he had so long occupied; Mrs. Bowles, wife and mother, has for the last four years been matron, and was reappointed at the board's earnest solicitation, and now comes the only daughter, ready to take a share in the work to which all of the family have devoted their best years. It will be hard for other institutions to show a family that has done more, and is held in higher esteem by the mutes of Kansas than they.

Miss Cora Johnston has been appointed girls' supervisor, vice Ida Williams, who was lately married to Mr. Sprague, a teacher there. Miss Cora is a sister of Miss Effie Johnston, who is now connected with the Philadelphia school.

Miss Ruth Burton will be visitors' guide and office help at the Kansas Institute this winter.

Prof. George W. Chase came near being ground to powder by a train, at Spring Hill, Kansas. He attempted to cross the track without putting his eyes in the back of his head.

Wm. Halton, a mute, who lives in Platte County, Mo., just across the river from Leavenworth, came over and paid a short visit to Henry Sickel. He gave a harrowing account of the accidental shooting of the deaf-mute, by his uncle, an account of which appeared in the JOURNAL.

Chas. Topf is the solitary mute member of the Y. M. C. A., at Leavenworth.

Kansas has millions of bushels of corn this year, for bread and meat, but not one bushel for the distillery.

It is estimated now, that the cash value of the crops of Kansas this year, will be fully one hundred million dollars. And the figures, on which this estimate is made reasonable. The corn crop will not be less than 27,500,000 bushels, which at an average of 20 cents, a low price, would aggregate $55,000,000. The wheat crop aggregates at least 34,000,000 bushels, and at an average of 50 cents a low price, would be $17,000,000. The oat crop is at least 50,000,000 bushels, and at 15 cents per bushel would aggregate $7,500,000. The hay, barley, flax, potatoes and other crops will aggregate at least $25,000,000, this making a grand total of $104,000,000, as the cash value of the farm crops of Kansas for 1889.

Alfred Ireland, who used to run the *Star*, some years ago, now is married and lives on a farm near Holton, Kansas. Four months ago, an heir made his appearance, and now there is a very happy family.

Bruce Hewitt lives in Holton, Kan., where he is enjoying his vacation. He expects to return to school in September.

Several deaf and dumb Indians are reported as living on the Kickapoo reservation, near Holton, Kansas. They have never attended school.

CHOX TOZZ.

NO SHOUTING HERE.

SERVICES FOR DEAF-MUTES AT ST. JOHN'S CHURCH AND CATHEDRAL—THE CONGREGATION ALL WATCHING THE MINISTER AS HE PRAYS, AND NOT IN THE LEAST DISTURBED BY THE CRYING OF A BABY.

The Rev. A. W. Mann, of Cleveland, O., the missionary to deaf-mutes, held two interesting services in Christ Church Cathedral yesterday. The morning service at 10:45 o'clock was the celebration of the holy communion, this being held in the adjoining chapel, the other being at three o'clock in the afternoon. The afternoon service was held in the church and fifty-two deaf-mutes attended. The text from which he preached was from Deuteronomy xxxii. 29: "Oh that they were wise that they understood this thing, that they would consider their latter end."

For an hour and a half the audience sat in perfect silence watching the rapidly flying fingers of the preacher spelling out the words his lips had never uttered, and, that being uttered, or his ears ever heard. Each face showed plainly that the truths his finger tips conveyed were plainly understood, and the gestures with which the sermon was garnished were forcible and perfectly apropos. The face of the missionary allowed the general bent of his remarks, if such they might be called, and to one who could not understand the signs, much of their significance could be seen. The supplicating gesture, the gesture used as some uncontrovertable truth was given to the audience, the imploring, the warning and the various other gestures used by him, together with the wonderful expression of the face that is always present in the face of one deprived of speech, could almost be understood by anyone without knowing what the fingers were saying.

In rapt attention, and with faces reflecting the expression of the missionary's face, all sat through the long sermon, long because it takes a greater time by far to spell out one's thoughts in this manner than it would to speak the words, and not a person showed traces of impatience such as may be seen at churches where both speaker and listener are blessed with the senses of speech and hearing. One thing particularly impressed the reporter present. As the fingers of the missionary spelled out "Let us pray," the audience kneeled down, but, instead of bending the head in supplication, they kept their eyes fixed on the hands of him in the pulpit, who offered thus a silent prayer. After the sermon had been concluded, all gathered about the preacher, and as each one passed they clasped hands, and carried on in their sign language presumably the same kind of conversation that is noticed at the close of an ordinary sermon between pastor and hearers.

A little baby, whose parents were both deaf-mutes, kept up a childish prattle during the course of the ceremony that did not disturb either audience or pastor. It seemed accustomed to the signs which its parents used, though too young to understand them.

The Rev. Mr. Mann held services last night at St. John's Church, Dolman and Hickory streets, on the "Intelligence and Religious Advancement of Deaf-Mutes," the sermon being read by the rector, Rev. Mr. Green, and then translated in the sign language.

Mr. Mann carries on missionary work in the territory lying between the Alleghenies and the Missouri River. He expects to return in about six weeks, and will hold morning and evening services. From here he goes across Illinois, Indiana, and then to Michigan. His home is in Cleveland, but he has been there but six Sundays during the present year.—*The St. Louis, (Mo.,) Republic, Aug.* 12, 1889.

A Pleasant Picnic.

EVANSVILLE, IND., August 15, 1889.

A pleasant picnic was given at Garvin's Park, by Miss Emma Stephens in honor of her deaf-mute friends, Wednesday afternoon, August 14th. Those present indulged in the usual pastime. A pleasant repast was spread for them, which they all heartily enjoyed, after supper they repaired to the dancing floor, were bingo and dancing was indulged in until 7:30, when they all bid each other good night, well pleased with their afternoon enjoyment. Those present were as follows:—

Misses Emma Stephens, Bettie Mayer, Yetta Mayer, Ollie Hunnell, Lizzie Reinig, Katie Schmitt, Lizzie Schmitt, Mrs. Rudolph Brizius, Messrs. Jas. Downey, Jr., Oscar Shoffer, Silas Stephens, John Walsch, Dewitt Stephens and Ronald Woods.

Grand Offer.

GOOD TILL OCTOBER 1ST.

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Address:

A. L. PACH,
220 North Third St.,
Easton, Pa.

On Monday evening last, Adam Miller celebrated his birthday. He had a number friends, in Johnstown, N. Y., at his residence.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 22, 1889.

E. A. HODGSON, Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, (published at 162d Street and Tenth Avenue) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

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THE ROYAL COMMISSION appointed to investigate the condition of the deaf and dumb and the blind has presented its conclusions, in which are embraced recommendations concerning the education of the deaf of Great Britain that will be hailed with joy by all good friends of the deaf. There may be points in these recommendations to which exception could reasonably be taken, but in the main they are salient and satisfactory and herald an era of progressiveness for the deaf of the United Kingdom.

There is one deduction, however, that should, and undoubtedly will, be contested by the deaf. It is contained in the following:

> The use of signs and a language different from that of the bulk of the community undoubtedly creates a tendency to live apart as a class rather than mix with the world; as a natural consequence the deaf and dumb are not competent witnesses to the best system; for "those who have lived in cages all their lives are so much attached to the cage that they have no desire to fly outside."

The Royal Commission has ignored all testimony given to the public by the deaf. If a few of our educated deaf-mutes had been brought before the Commission and questioned on this point, they would have demonstrated that the deaf desire to mix with the world, that they try to mix with the world, and that they do mix with the world. By reason of an experience that comes home to them every day and every hour, the educated deaf are not only competent witnesses but the best witnesses of the efficiency and effect of the system by which they have been educated. It should be here observed that the deaf who have not "lived in cages," are more numerous than the Commission ever dreamed of. Those taught by the much-lauded pure oral system are as much inclined to mix with others who are deaf, as are those who have been educated at a school where signs are used. Let us admit that they lived in the "pure oral cage." Those educated in schools wherein the "combined system" holds (if the Commission denominates it a "cage," it must at least be conceded that the confines were not quite so narrow as the first mentioned), meet with their fellows and talk and discuss for the general welfare. Then, also, those who have not lived in any "cage," but were educated as all hearing persons are educated, and whom sickness robbed of hearing after their school days were finished; this class finds pleasure and profit from mingling with those who are deaf. But all this mingling with each other is greatly exaggerated. The deaf do not associate exclusively with the deaf. For every hour a deaf person spends with others who are deaf, he spends twenty with people who can hear. His daily life and work throws him in among the masses, and the experience he gains from this association is rapid and easily exchanged with the experience of his fellow deaf-mutes when they meet, so that all benefit by the experiences of each other. The so-called "clannishness" of deaf-mutes has been as much over-stated as its true effect has been misrepresented. The deaf do not meet to rub their afflictions one against another, but rather to forget that they are laboring under any disadvantage. It is converse that broadens and brightens the intellect, and this very-much-abused and misunderstood communion of the deaf with the deaf, is really very helpful to them. In one half hour spent among their fellows, the deaf can say more and learn more than in a day amongst those who hear. The Royal Commission itself stands out as a promiment example of how the deaf are judged and appreciated by the hearing public. If such an illustrious board doubts the ability, the wisdom or the judgment of *all* the deaf, how can it be expected that the people at large will have a broader, not to say more charitable, opinion of deaf-mutes. Perhaps it is meant that a deaf person who has been educated by one system can not be a fair judge of another system. If this is so, then those teachers who have tried only one system and understand but one system are also incompetent witnesses to the best system. The only competent judges, by this manner of reasoning, are those who understand and have tried all systems. The most important thing about a system of education is not its working in school, but its results as shown by graduates. No class of persons knows better than the deaf the after-affects of their education. Their judgment is of necessity based not upon hypothetical conditions but upon the evidence of incontrovertiable facts.

ITEMIZER.

The idea is to gather into this column items that relate to deaf-mutes personally, or to associations of deaf-mutes, or to institutions for the benefit of deaf-mutes. We hope our friends and readers will keep us supplied with items for this column. Mark items to be sent: *The Itemizer.*

Mrs. Simeon Garlock, who has been a guest of Adam Miller for several days, has returned to Fort Plain, N.Y.

Mr. Chas. Cooper, of Watertown, N. Y., who has been summering at Thousand Isle Park, has returned to Watertown.

Mrs. Edward Johnson, the wife of Supervisor Johnson, of the Deaf-Mute Institute at Rome, N. Y., is visiting her relatives.

It is said that Mr. George L. Reynolds, of Brooklyn, will be one of the corps of teachers at the Malone, N. Y., Institution during the coming term.

Emil Scheifler, of Montclair, N. J., recently paid Messrs. Peine, Payne & Co. $100 to be taught the art of glass-staining for a period of six months.

Rev. A. W. Mann held eleven services during the week ending August 17th: at St. Louis, Mo., Logansport, Frankport, Monon, and Fort Wayne, Ind., and Owosso, Mich.

Miss Katie Baldwin, of New York, formerly of Bald Mountain, has been visiting her mother, and enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Becker and Mr. and Mrs. Brownell for nearly a week.

Mr. W. Hubbard, of Flint; Clara Smith, of Detroit; Miss Terrill, of Rome; Mr. I. B. Ashley, Mrs. Terrill and Miss May Bee, of Belleville, Ont., have been in Thousand Islands, N. Y., this season.

Miss Maggie Murphy, a graduate of the Buffalo Institute, is one of the most charming young semi-mute ladies not only in Troy but also in New York State. She is employed in the Ida Collar Factory on River Street.

The announcement made in the JOURNAL several weeks ago that Ozias Getman and Hiram Dopp had moved back to their former homes was erroneous. They are still living in Johnstown, N. Y.

The old classmates or Wison Carmichel will be delighted to learn that he is a first class weaver in steady employment at Mill No. 3, the largest in Cohoes, N. Y. He entertained J. F. O'Neil, of Brooklyn, a short time ago, and showed him how woolen goods are woven.

Misses Croak and Schutt, two of Troy's charming young ladies, are visiting friends in New York City, Brooklyn and Newark. They, with Miss Demer, of this city, will attend the picnic on August 30th in New York City. They are expected to return about the middle of September.

Miss Jennie Walsh, of Cohoes, N. Y., and a graduate of the Buffalo Institute, returned here after a month's sojourn at Saratoga and Hydresville, Vt. Miss Walsh is one of the prettiest and brightest young deaf-mute ladies we have ever had the pleasure of seeing.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison A. Burt, of Troy, are to make a visit to their friends in New York City, Brooklyn and New Jersey, the latter part of this month. They intend to attend the picnic in New York City on the 30th, and see how the New York and Brooklyn mutes enjoy themselves.

It is said that Mr. and Mrs. Adam Miller, daughter, and Mrs. Lyons have gone to Sylvan Beach, Oneida Lake and Wampsville, to see their relatives. The ladies will remain several days in hopes of Mrs. Miller regaining her health. Adam Miller returned to Johnstown, N. Y., alone.

Mr. William Ersinger always smiles amiably when spoken to, never was known to give his foreman any back talk, and works without paying the slightest attention to factory gossip, or the petty envies, jealousies or the matters of worriment which agitate the minds of his fellow workmen. What habitual, enviable reserve. Perhaps there is within his soul voiceless companions infinitely better than we are, who lull him into unspeakableness. Or maybe, his mental conclusions furnish some peculiar entertainment, which produces the smiles which are as good and manly as to frequently render us unmindful of what the world calls a misfortune. Our ever soulfully silent fellow workman is deaf and dumb.—*News-Democrat, Canton, O.*

On Friday, August 2d, a heavy thunder shower passed over Washington County, N. Y., and the lightning struck a new barn in North Easton, one of the largest and finest in the county, which was hardly finished. It was set on fire and with its contents entirely consumed. John H. Brownell, of West Cambridge, N. Y., was working on the barn, and had a very narrow escape from being killed. He was struck on the head, but was fortunately not badly hurt. He lost a fine set of tools and two coats by the fire. At the same time the barn was struck, Mr. Brownell's son's house at Centre Cambridge, was also struck by lightning, and his nine-year-old grand-daughter was killed. A young lady, visiting there, was struck deaf and dumb. The little girl's funeral took place the following Sunday, and was largely attended. Mr. and Mrs. Brownell have the sympathy of the community in their bereavement. Mr. Brownell intends buying a new set of tools, and will continue his carpentry business as usual.

The Granite State Convention.

HELD AT GOFFSTOWN, N. H.

The Twelfth Annual Convention of the Granite State Deaf-Mute Mission met in Goffstown, N. H., on August 10th, 11th and 12th.

The first session of the convention met in the Vestry of the Congregational Church at 3 P.M., on the 10th inst.

President White was in the chair.

About 15 deaf-mutes were present.

Prof. Abel S. Clark, of Hartford, Conn., opened with prayer.

President White announced that the business would be postponed till the evening session, on account of the small number of its members present. All agreed to it.

Mr. White made remarks in regard to $300 appropriated by the Legislature for the benefit of the Granite State Deaf-Mute Mission a few years ago. The members discussed in regard to the best place for the next convention and the time for the same.

The President was authorized to appoint Mr. E. W. Frisbee, of Boston, Mass., or some other suitable person, to preach to deaf-mutes in the State for one year. The session closed at 4:30 P.M.

The second session was held in the same vestry, at 7:30 P.M., with President White in the chair.

The members voted to hold another convention in Manchester, N. H., next year—12 yeas and 2 noes. They also voted to hold the same in June, 1890,—8 yeas, 7 noes, President White casting his vote in the affirmative.

The members voted to have the word "mute" taken off from Article XI., in regard to preachers.

The secretary read the resolutions of sympathy on the death of Mrs. Martha A., wife of Mr. Almos Smith, of New Boston, N. H. She died on April 10th, 1889,

They voted to thank the Legislature for that appropriation of $300 for the benefit of the mission, and also for the free use of the Congregational church and vestry for their meeting and to the R. R. agents and the proprietors of Central House for their liberalities to the members and friends.

The secretary mentioned the death of Miss Grace Denison, of Nashua. She died on April 21st, 1889.

President White read Prof. W. H. Weeks's letter, in regard to the way by which Mr. Frisbee, of Boston, Mass., was appointed as a delegate to the Paris Convention to represent New England, and the reasons of Mr. Weeks in suggesting the appointment of Mr. Hill, of Athol, Mass., as delegate to the Paris Convention.

President White read the treasurer's report, showing the mission's prosperity in regard to its financial condition.

Prof. Clark delivered a very interesting lecture on the growth, progress, peculiar doctrines and marriages of the Mormons.

Mr. Oscar Kinsman, of Providence, R. I., President of the New England Gallaudet Association, made good remarks about the Mission, and wished it success and prosperity.

Mr. A. Smith delivered some remarks about the late Thomas Brown's monument. Mr. V. B. Wright then gave a detailed account of Mr. Brown's labors in establishing the Mission.

President White related a story entitled "The Mute Spy."

The session closed at 9:30 P.M.

The Mission held a combined service in the Congregational Church, (Rev. J. E. Odin, Pastor) at 11 A.M., Sunday, August 11th. Rev. Odin preached an interesting sermon to the hearing people present, Prof. Clark interpreting it to the deaf-mutes present.

The Mission also held another religious service in the vestry of the same church at 2 P.M. Prof. Clark delivered a very good sermon. His verse was in Romans 3 : 7—"Eternal Life." Then Mrs. Persis S. Bowden, of Beverly, Mass., sang the hymn, "Come to Jesus," in graceful manner.

V. B. Wright read the first part of the Lord's Prayer, "Our Father which art in Heaven. Hallowed be Thy name," and made some remarks on the same.

Then Mr. Geo. F. Sanders, of Haverhill, Mass., a student of the National College for the Deaf, at Washington, D. C., delivered an interesting lecture about a class of deaf-mutes called "King's Sons," and the duties of the "King's Sons" were to correct each other for their faults and sins and to keep them in the paths of righteousness. Then Mr. Bowden delivered a short and interesting sermon address, advising us to hold on to Jesus Christ as our Saviour, and illustrated it by giving us a good story.

V. B. Wright closed the service with prayer.

Another service was held in the same church at 7 P.M., Sunday. Rev. Odin read a part of St. John in the sixth chapter, in regard to the multitudes following Jesus Christ across the sea, and His advising them not to seeking for perishing things but for eternal life.

Prof. Clark offered prayer, President White's brother interpreting it to the hearing people present.

Mr. White delivered the story of "David and Goliath." Mr. Bowden sang some hymns.

Then Prof. Clark addressed the hearing people about the uses of the sign language, etc.

Then Mr. White gave out the growth and progress of the Granite State Deaf-Mute Mission. Rev. Odlin, Pastor, closed with benediction.

On August 12th, Monday, members and friends staying in Goffston for the day, went up to the Twin Mountains in an express wagon and had excellent views of the scenery around the country. They took their likeness in and about the express wagon. A very good picture.

The number of members present was 19, and of visitors from other states, 6—in all, 25.

Mr. Willie A. Deering, the treasurer for the Mission, regretted his inability of attending the Convention.

General harmony prevailed at the meetings.

CONNECTICUT.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Thinking that a hash of what this writer has been seen and heard since the American delegation went abroad, would be acceptable to your numerous readers, he improves this leisure day in penning for your first class paper. During the first week of last month, I went to Forestville and took dinner at Mr. Gilbert Wood's house. His wife *nee* Reynolds, of Winsted, had been quite sick a long time, but is now all right. I stopped over night with my venerable friend, J. P. Marsh, in Bristol. He is still at work in a clock shop in spite of his age, 75 years. His wife *nee* Bowdish, of Douglas, Mass, is yet smart for her age. Their golden wedding will take place on the 25th of next January. He thinks of retiring from work next winter, and they may live with their daughter, Mrs. Edwin N. Bowes, of Chicago. It is well known that Mr. Marsh was the founder of the Boston Bible Class and labored nearly thirty years for their religious welfare till ten years ago, when he came to Connecticut to work. He is a native of the town where I live now. My next day and night was spent in New Haven with Robert D. Livingstone. He took me to the shop of Mr. Leek, the veteran cobbler. He is the teacher of the bible class in that city, and by his industry he owns a new house. About twenty mutes live thereabouts. Mr. Livingstone has staid more than five years in Connecticut, and it may indicate that he is tired of the roving life, which once made him famous. He works in the largest clock shop in America. It turns out about seventy-five thousand clocks per month. I had no time to see any other mutes in that town except Mr. and Miss Axt at their home under Nemo's guidance. I made a flying visit to Mr. and Mrs. Averill in Branford. Mr. Averill is sixty-eight years old, and after working in the large lock shop for thirty-five years retired last year at his two daughters' request, but he does not enjoy the idleness and would be glad to return to his old job. He is, however, comfortably situated and owns two houses and a fine sail boat. By his kindness in accompanying me, I found President Gallaudet's family at their seaside residence. But the president was then in Washington and coming the next week. In Bridgeport, my old friend, Mr. R. D. Beers looks natural, and his wife, *nee* Derby, of Weymouth, Mass., is quite a helpmeet to him, and they have lived in the same house of the world-renowned Barnum for nearly fifteen years. Mr. Beers is a house carpenter, and likes that trade better than he did the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine shop. In the evening, at his house, I had the pleasure of seeing Abraham Marshal and his family, Mr. Muth, and the young widow, Mrs. McCann. The next morning, Saturday, July 6th, greeted me with a novel sight of eight hundred silent excursionists up Hudson River for the benefit of the Gallaudet Home. They are a fine, intelligent and polite people. Though a stranger on board, I enjoyed myself very well. Many introductions were many, but most of their names escape my memory. My heart was made glad to see the Bostonians there:—Mrs. Frisbee, Miss Bella Flagg, Mrs. Lockwood, and also New Englanders of New York,—Wilkinson, Waters, Theo. Lounsbury, Soper, and Prof. Mann, of Fanwood. Mrs. Frisbee is a New Yorker by birth and education, and so staid at her old home during her husband's absence in Paris. Among my new acquaintances was the great young reporter of yours, "Montague Tigg." He is a fertile item manufacturer, indeed. His young wife was Miss Felver, of New York, who used to come almost every summer to Winsted, where her sister lives near mine. I used to expect that after their marriage, Mr. Tigg would find no time to write for the JOURNAL, but he still sticks to his post. Five of the new Apollo Club of Philadelphia showed their appreciation of the noble object of charity by their presence. Their names, except Washington Houston, failed to remain on my mind. I understood that none else on the excursion represented the old societies of that quaker city.

New York City seems to be a good summer resort, as there is plenty to see in and around the city. Coney Island is rather a fairyland on Sundays and holidays. There are many novelties to meet our eyes. New York is unquestionably the best place for the World's exposition in 1892, in honor of Columbus, the great discoverer.

We are much obliged to you, Mr. Hodgson, for your impartial and interesting reports concerning the memorable convention at Paris, and read them eagerly. We are happy to note that Mr. Frisbee has done creditably to New England, particularly Boston and Old Hartford. Will the kickers acknowledge that he is the Napoleon of New England? Mrs. George Homer wrote me, postmarked Geneva, Switzerland, July 25th, saying that she did not feel aliking to change her programme, in order to grace the Paris Convention with her presence, but she will visit that city on her way home.

W. K. CHASE.

Aug. 17, '89.

KANSAS NOTES.

Chas Gilliland thinks of entering his trotter in the races at Bismarck Fair.

A wedding of two Kansas mutes will soon take place, the interested couple being two of the old pupils of the Kansas Institution.

Ross Sutton now lives at Lawrence, where his father is reported engaged in street contract work.

Kansas is all abloom with the golden and emerald hue of corn and fruit.

George Benson is whooping things up among the festive steers in Reno County, Kan.

Kansas, the banner wheat and corn state, will raise the largest crop of both this year in its history.

Norman Hunt is playing good ball with the Olathe Club.

One of the most energetic mute farmers in Kansas is Mr. W. Baumgart, of Valley Falls, Kan. He has lately purchased sixteen acres of rich farm land, paying cash therefor. He has 123 head of young fine cattle, which he intends to fatten for the market this fall. He will make over $6,000 clear this year.

Kansas is the only country in the world that can turn out three kinds of weather in as many minutes.

Miss Ella Cox is expected to visit her sister, Mrs. Frank Scott, at Leavenworth this fall, and remain a month or so.

Chas. Gibson, Leavenworth's sable mute representative, is playing ball again with the Olathe Club.

Sure enough, Isaac Jones threw up his job, and has gone to the country to fatten up.

Kansas boys always get there. Stick a pin there. All the Kansas graduates are making their work. Drive a nail there. The latest to receive due recognition for ability is Monroe Ingram, "our own Monroe," than whom there is no other fellow like. He is a colored boy, and graduated last June. He has been duly elected by the board of trustees of the Missouri Institution at Fulton, to teach in the colored department of that Institution. Monroe is a bright fellow, and is deserving of this great honor. There is no doubt of his ultimate success in the new field, in which he enters. Kansas boys and products against the world. Put a crowbar there.

Kansas has no Gilmore Band, no Theodore Thomas concerts, no Patti, but the sound of wind across the wheat, of which the following beautiful poem has been written, is a sweeter sound by far to its people:

THE WIND ACROSS THE WHEAT.

You ask me for the sweetest sound mine ears have ever heard,
A sweeter than the ripple's splash, or trilling of a bird,
Than tapping of the raindrops upon the roof at night,
Than the sighing of the pine trees on yonder mountain height,
And I tell you, these are tender, yet never quite so sweet,
As the murmur and the cadence of the wind across the wheat

Have you watched the golden billows in a sunlit sea of grain,
Ere yet the reapers bound the sheaves, to fill the creaking wain?
Have you thought how snow and tempest, and the bitter wintry cold,
Were but the guardian an gels, the next year's bread to hold?
A precious thing, unharmed by the turmoil of the sky,
Just waiting, growing silently, until the storms went by.

Oh have you lifted up your heart, to Him who loves us all,
And listens, through the angel-song, if but a sparrow fall,
And then, thus thinking of His hand, what symphony so sweet,
As the music in the long refrain, the wind across the wheat?

It hath its dulcet echoes from many a lullaby,
Where the cradled babe is hushed beneath the mother's loving eye,
It hath its heaven-promise, as sure as heaven's throne,
That he who sent the manna, will ever feed his own,
And though an atom only, 'midst the countless hosts who share,
The Maker's never ceasing watch, the Father's deathless care,
That atom is as dear to Him as my dear child to me,
He cannot lose me from my place through all eternity,
You wonder, when it sings me this, there's nothing half so sweet,
Beneath the arching planets, as the wind across the wheat?

Kansas will soon be the Banner State in amount of mute population. A heavy list of subscribers to the JOURNAL can be looked for this year. All indications point to a bountiful year.

The Kansas State Fair is to be held at Topeka, is going to be a sure rouser. A good many mutes will "take it in," Chox Tozz among the number.

The value of the principal grain crops of Kansas at current prices is estimated at ninety-six millions of dollars.

Frank Scott lost a valuable team of horses last June. While plowing corn, a stalk of corn fell on them in such a way that it fell on their neck, injuring them to an extent that they had to be shot. Oh, my!

Put Kansas in the "Eli" column this year.

The mutes of Kansas will be fat as butter and sleek as possums after the frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder's in the shock.

CHOX TOZZ.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam, the latter's mother and Miss Nettie Miller, gave a pleasant informal tea-party on the evening of the 12th inst. Among the guests were Prof. W. M. Chamberlain and wife, Frederick Bugler and his daughter Beatrice, Hiram Dopp and wife, Mrs. Simeon Garlock, Mrs. Fullerton, Arthur Shaw and John Johannes.

NEW YORK.

The Last Picnic of the Season.

COMING FROM ALL OVER TO ATTEND.

Some Other Notes.

(*From our New York Correspondent.*)

The next issue of the JOURNAL will reach many of its readers while the festival and games of the Catholic deaf-mutes are in progress.

From present appearance, the Committee seem to be in a high state of hilarity over the promising outlook.

The number of entries they have received for the different events makes the success of the afternoon's sport a certainty. They intend to exhibit all the prizes, and a picture of his royal nibs the "Pig," before the week is out. Just where, we are unable to say.

E. D. Lange, the champion amateur walker, is down for the one-mile walk, and will be among the gay dancers on the floor during the evening, as a floor committeeman. It is not certain if he will compete, as he is entered for the championship games on September 14th.

The pig chase has few competitors. It seems they are afraid he will run after them. Ike Brockmann is the only one who has signified his intention of trying to capture him. The Committee will re-open the entry list for that event on the day of the games, provided more than five entries are not received before then.

From Philadelphia the chairman has received a letter from Mr. Washington Houston, stating he would be present and, with him, perhaps several others of the Quaker City's toniest club members.

A visit to the classic precincts of Fanwood Sunday last revealed the fact that a tug of war team would represent the Institution. The banner, if won by them, will adorn one of the reception rooms, and be carried down to a future generation, as a trophy of their athletic students. Wm. Slattery is captain.

The Fanwood Social Club team are likely to be composed of Rosenecker, A. Reininger, Henry Kircher and J. Koehler. It has been remarked the Hannemann brothers would also make a capital team.

Another team is composed of Tom Heydon, J. H. Smith, Orator Dougherty and Edward Dunlap, who are looked on as dangerous.

Of the three, however, the Silentia team, from its surroundings that allow of practice, should be able to make it hard work for the others.

The number of unknowns, at present, entered in the races, number six. They prevailed on the Committee to withhold their names. Whether they will be known on the day of the event, we will have to leave to the perusal of the programme.

Frank Butler, of Harlem, made a wager with J. F. O'Brien, he could beat him in the one-mile walk. Both have entered, and there is a possibility of Johnny Lloyd doing likewise. Look to your laurels in that event, Alexander.

A very tasty piece of work, and a credit to the workman, is the dog kennel owned by Walter B. Peet. It was built entirely by young Peter Glosque, a graduate of the New York Institution. The design and construction could not be excelled by any carpenter.

The American Athletic club games this coming Saturday, on their new grounds at east 135th Street, Railroad Avenue, will be honored by the presence of a large number of deaf-mutes. Fred. Meinken is entered for two of the sprint races, and has his eye on the diamond medals. He will contest for first place with the poet LeClercq in the games on the 30th.

The entertaining presence of Lewis Lyons was what greated the portly form of Charles Edmonston, in his home in Newburgh last week. Lewis says he had a splendid time, and feels ready now for two events on the 30th.

The last meeting of the Catholic deaf-mutes' arrangement committee will be held next Wednesday eve, at the Mission House, 143 West 63d Street. Holders of unsold tickets, and all who desire, we are requested to state, are invited to attend.

The reticence of the artist, who has donated the crayon portrait and frame to be drawn for by the ladies at the Festival, has created no end of inquires as to his identity. We feel confident since we learned his name, that he will give entire satisfaction to the lady holding the lucky number.

All who can should avail themselves of what promises to be the most interesting and entertaining event. The last to take place for the season, should cause a large attendance, and be fruitful of many fond remembrances during the coming winter.

MONTAGUE TIGG.

A gentleman, who has been in town some days, but whose knowledge of the geographical status of the place was not well defined, went to the depot this morning to tell an old lady, whom he had agreed to escort up the Central Road that he could not go till afternoon. The joke is that the old lady was to board the train at Jonnstown.—*Gloversville (N. Y.) Daily Leader, Aug. 14.*

[The gentleman was Professor William M. Chamberlain, of Rome, N. Y. The lady was Mrs. Garlock, of Fort Plain, N. Y.]

EASTON, PA.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY PICNIC—JOTTINGS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

(*From a Journal Staff Reporter.*)

The day—Tuesday, August 13th; the place, Calypso Island, Bethlehem; the occasion the Annual Picnic of the Deaf-Mutes of the Lehigh Valley. The affair was pretty much like the three that "have gone before" except in point of numbers, each year finding the ranks of the picnickers largely augmented. The figures are as follows:

1886	14
1887	26
1888	39
1889	56

Perhaps all would enjoy themselves to a greater degree, if they could picnic by themselves, as it is each year finds two or three other picnics, as the island and everything the deaf attempt in the way of games, etc., is hampered by ill-mannered curiosity by the hearing persons of otherwise good manners—who seem to regard the deaf as so many curiosities got together for the occasion, especially for their (the hearing people's) delectation. We hope the promoters of this, otherwise very pleasant affair, will take the hint, and next year select a day and place where the Lehigh Valley mutes can enjoy themselves, play their games, and eat their dinners without being intruded upon.

Everybody enjoyed him or herself to his or her heart's content, and no one more than Miss Carrie Hess—to whose foresight these pleasant gatherings are due—her sister Mamie, together with the Misses Coulter, Van Billiard, and Messrs. Harvey, Wuchter and Boyer, who formed the Bethlehem contingent, also assisted in acting as hosts.

The Peanut City (otherwise Allentown) sent a big delegation, among whom we noticed Messrs. Keck, Edward Saeger, Joseph Saeger and wife, Eliza Heck, Chas. Van Kirk and wife, Kate Schwayer, Martha Darney and Amanada, Chas. and John Schautz.

Easton's Society was represented by President Will and wife and son, Vice-president Delory, who escorted Miss Maggie Gorman, of Pittson, Secretary Pach, Sergeant-at-arms Staser, who looked out for the comfort of Miss Susie Everhart, of Mauch Chunk, John Lehr and wife, Miss Volk, Miss Stadehofer, and Messrs. Davis and King.

From down the river (Riegelsville) we espied Henry Heller and wife, Ed. and Bob Heller, and Henry Riegel and wife.

Walnutsport's dignity was upheld by Alvin W. Anthony and Albert Meyer, the former of whom had many congratulations from his friends on his lucky catch of "The Belle of the Picnic," Miss Ellen Peters, of Saegersville. Alvin gave the reporter's ribs a dig, as much as to say, "Young fellow, next year you can write it up—but not just yet."

Philadelphia had a small representation in Mrs. Paullin, Miss Kate Arnold and John Quincy Hahn.

From Friedensville was John Wambold; Foglesville, Eliza Loughridge; Hazleton, Chas. Surlygable; Macungine, Milton Haines; Summit Hill, Miss Weston; Guth Station, Jos. Synder; Petersville, Catherine Lilly; Klecknersville, Rosa Lilly; Kempletown, Jos. Smith; Bath, Geo. Anderson; Hillegars, Chas Hagy.

A group photograph was taken of the picnickers about 5:30 P.M.

The home exodus began at 5 P.M., and by 9 o'clock all had left the island.

EASTON JOTS.

Our summer visitors each year increase. Paxinosa Mountain, Shawnee Springs and other attractions have a great deal to do with it, and those who come, never fail to go away much pleased with the city and its environs. Our first visitors were Miss Sue McKinney and Lou Little, of Philadelphia, who staid at "Will Inn" several weeks; then Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Merrill, Miss Effie Parker, Prof. Kirkhuff, John Hahn, Anthony Capelli, of New York, and Miss Maggie Gorman, of Pittston, Pa., have visited here with friends for various periods, and we expect more yet before the season ends.

The monthly meetings of the Easton Society always prove interesting to those who attend, and Secretary Pach has booked some prime attractions for 1889–90, among them lectures by Messrs. Hodgson and Jones, of New York, Elevell, of Philadelphia and Prof. Jenkins, of Trenton, and also a comical entertainment, in which J. P. Donohue, of New York, will be the main provoker of mirth. Details later.

HYPO.

NOTICE.

In order to perfect the record of married deaf-mutes educated in the Ohio Institution, I need the Post Office addresses of the following persons. Whoever can furnish any of them, will help on the work by sending a letter or postal to me, at 640 Franklin Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

BENJ. TALBOT.

Joseph Alfers,	James S. Jennings,
Byron Ballard,	John Le Clair,
Oliver Barnard,	Thos. L. Littleton,
John Behmer,	Rob't A. McCullough,
David Bennett,	Fred. Mettenberger,
C. H. Bottenweiser,	Jacob J. Middleton,
J. J. Borden,	William L. Raymond,
Adolph Bourgoise,	Lyman D. Robb,
Henry P. Brush,	Joseph B. Russell,
John H. Campbell,	Charles A. Rutter,
Eli F. Clement,	Mrs. Emma O. Saville,
J. N. Converse,	Wm. A. Shoemaker,
Edwin W. Dean,	Thomas L. C. Sutton,
Finley Davis,	Shepherd Taylor,
W. D. Edwards,	Mrs. Nellie F. Trask,
Fountain N. Everhart,	Charles F. Tuttle,
Abram Gildersleeve,	David S. Vieley,
Dennis Hannan,	John Vietz,
James A. Haslam,	John A. Whitehead,
Cyrus Hudson,	Mrs. T. J. Woliston.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

Day Schools, and Separate Oral and Sign Instruction Favored.

STATE AID RECOMMENDED.

Effects of Professor Bell's Predictions Regarding a Deaf Race.

(From the London Times.)

It is clear from a perusal of the report and evidence that, in dealing with the deaf and dumb, the Commissioners had to handle a far thornier subject than they had in the case of the blind. With regard to the latter, the crucial point is how are they to earn a living, while with the deaf it is how to teach them. Round this question there has raged for centuries a battle which is even yet far from being decided. The advocates of the sign language have had a hard tussle with those of the oral system, but step by step the former have been driven from their positions in nearly every Continental country, their last and most formidable fortresses being England and the United States. How far the present report will tend to shake the foundations of these strongholds and to the ultimate universal rule of the oral system, time and public opinion can alone decide.

Deafness appears to be undoubtedly decreasing in the United Kingdom, the proportion being one deaf in every 1,484 persons in 1861, one in every 1,742 in 1871, and one in 1,794 in 1881. Probably these figures are under the mark. In one instance, however, the numbers were accidentally over-estimated :—

In a district in Ireland the number of the "deaf and dumb" returned to the Census Commissioners was so wildly at variance with the ordinary proportion that the official documents were sent back again for a further investigation. It was then found that the sapient enumerator had returned as "deaf and dumb," not only those inhabitants who were old enough for their condition to be properly ascertained, but every infant child in the district too young to be able to speak.

So far as the Commissioners can ascertain, the number of deaf and dumb at school is 3,138, but if the law and the attendance officers did their duty, the number would probably be about 4,500, or even higher. The deaf generally may be divided into three classes, viz :—(1) those who are congenitally deaf ; (2) those who have become deaf after birth (which may further be subdivided into (*a*) those who became deaf before acquiring speech, and (*b*) those who have become deaf after having acquired some speech) ; and (3) those possessing some hearing power.

The latter class, who may form from 12 to 25 per cent. of the total number, are of course the only ones among the so-called deaf who can be benefited by ear-trumpets and other mechanical appliances, whereas neglect and disuse of the ear would impair it still further. The causes of *non*-congenital deafness are preventable, a large number of such cases being the result of diseases in early childhood, such as scarlet and other fevers. Prompt treatment is of course necessary, but unfortunately this is often delayed. Congenital deafness may proceed from two main causes—namely, the marriage of toto-congenital deaf-mutes or consanguineous marriages. We have no space to reproduce the detailed arguments of the Commissioners on these points, though they are worth perusal, but it is necessary to note Mr. Graham Bell's views as to the possibility of a deaf variety of the human race. He believes that since the deaf-mutes in the United States have been brought together in institutions and encouraged to associate together, the proportion of deaf children through intermarriage has enormously increased. The deaf are brought up together, they get to know each other, they learn a language (that of signs and the manual alphabet) which is different from that of the community at large, and by this means they are driven still more to associate with one another, and when they go out into the world their ignorance of the language of speech which is going on around them compels them again to seek the society of those similarly afflicted with themselves, who are, roughly speaking, the only people conversant with the sign language, and this association is directly encouraged by missions and societies in aid of the adult deaf and dumb. Frequent intermarriage thus occurs and an increasing frequency of deaf offspring. The danger is that a true breed or race of naturally deaf human beings is in course of formation. It is true that such a calamity would only come about after a great number of generations and under circumstances unlikely to recur. But the Commissioners think there is sufficient evidence of the real danger of an increase of congenital deafness, and so they strongly recommend the discouragement of marriages of the congenitally deaf, as well as consanguineous marriages, especially where deafness has occurred in the family.

Dumbness is usually the result of deafness, but there is no physiological connexion between the two ; those who are dumb and not deaf are mentally deficient. The class, moreover, should be spoken of as the deaf, the terms "deaf and dumb" and "deaf-mute" being obviously inapplicable to those who can be, and in numberless instances have been, taught to speak.

In the United Kingdom the education of the deaf has been mainly provided by private benevolence, supplemented by the contributions of Poor Law guardians, and of late years by establishment of School Board classes in a few large towns ; but nevertheless there are undoubtedly large numbers of deaf-mutes growing up without education. In London there are only 300 or so at school out of at least 500 of school age ; in the four northern countries, 62 cases were known to be uneducated, and numerous similar instances will be found scattered through the records of the Commissioners' investigations. Still the numbers under instruction have largely increased—from 1,300 in 1851 to 3,138 in 1888. The first step taken by the London School Board was in 1874. The deaf children cannot, of course, be taught with ordinary children, consequently they are taught in separate classes, and are not examined by her Majesty's inspectors. Ten provincial classes in England and Scotland have followed the example of London, and in these, 176 children are now being educated at an average cost per head of £7 19s. 10d.

Until day classes were recently established by some of the School Boards there were no provisions for their education, except in institutions where board and accommodation were provided for either (*a*) those whose parents could afford to pay good fees, (*b*) those who were elected by the votes of the subscribers, or (*c*) those who were sent or assisted by the guardians on the payment of from £7 to £25 per annum towards their education or maintenance.

Here arises the important question, Can the education of the deaf be carried on best in institutions or day schools ? The evidence on this point seems a little contradictory ; one witness considers that five years' instruction as a day scholar is not more than equivalent to one-half the same time spent as a boarder in school. With good parents and when pains are taken by them to keep up the instruction given in school, a child is clearly better at home, but where this is not the case, or where homes are squalid, the care and discipline of a residential institution are best. On the other hand it is contended that the isolation in a residential institution renders them more dependent on others and less likely to buffet with the world when the time comes for them to leave school. For those, too, taught on the oral system, the habit of mixing with strangers, of playing with hearing children, and of accustoming themselves to make known their requirements to strangers by means of speech, is of great advantage to them. To mix with the hearing and speaking world has a widening and invigorating effect on their minds, and they are less likely to remain a class apart, mixing almost exclusively with the deaf and dumb, the consequence of which is frequent intermarriage.

The Royal Commissioners made special inquiries of those Boards which had established day classes for the deaf to ascertain how far the project was successful, and the replies were, on the whole, decidedly encouraging. The usual impediments to regular attendance experienced in the case of the hearing children are, of course, encountered equally, if not in greater degree, with deaf children,—namely, distances from centres or classes, bad weather, want of boots and clothing, illness, &c. The Greenock and Leicester Boards also find that signs are used at home, thus counteracting the effect of the pure oral teaching given in school. On the other hand, seven Boards approve of the the day-school principle. The Leeds Board finds that parents prefer sending their children to a local school rather than a boarding school ; at Nottingham it is found that the children are far less "clannish" and are assisted in speech and lip-reading by relatives and friends at home ; and Bristol, Dundee, and Govan bear similar testimony.

In London it has been found necessary to establish "homes," in which the children are kept during the week, but these do not altogether compare favorably with well-managed institutions. In this, however, as in other important points, Germany supplies a useful exanmple. In Bruhl, which is a country village about 20 minutes' ride by rail from Cologne, there is an excellent school for deaf and dumb pupils, who all attend as day-scholars and are boarded out with families in the village. The school and some of the homes were visited by the Commissioners, and the whole thing is a perfect success. Indeed, it is only necessary to look at the case of Germany as a whole, where the education of the deaf is probably carried on in its greatest excellence, to be convinced of the feasibility of the day-school system. Out of 3,991 deaf pupils under instruction in Germany no fewer than 3,128 are *externats*, or day pupils, the number of boarders being only 863. (See appendix 3.) The reports of Miss M. H. Mason to the Local Government Board on the boarding out of pauper children that the trial has not only been fairly successful in England but has made steady progress in each succeeding year. It is, of course, however open to abuses except under careful supervision. The Commissioners consider there are advantages in both systems and that both institutions and day schools will continue to be necessary but that education should be compulsory which ever system be adopted. All witnesses agree that about eight years' instruction is necessary for deaf-mutes under any system, to give such a child a good education, and the commissioners consider that instruction ought to begin at eight and end at 15.

Drawing is a branch of study for which the deaf are peculiarly suited, as its knowledge is essential for those occupations in which they mostly excel, such as artists, draughtsmen, engravers, sculptors, designers, modellers, &c. The Commissioners recommend that it should be made compulsory for both boys and girls. They also wish to see boys after the age of 12 or 13 taught the use of tools and the principle of mechanics and girls such household work as they may be fitted to undertake. Technical instruction generally, the Commissioners recommend, should be placed under the Education Department, and no under the Science and Art Department. There seems to be some need of apprenticeship funds and premia in the case of deaf boys, as their affliction and the difficulty of communication make employers disinclined to take them at first, though when once they have learnt their trade they appear to give general satisfaction. Some of the more important institutions have special apprenticeships funds for the purpose. The following paragraph is one that will probably command general approval:

We think that, in the event of a Bill being brought forward empowering school or other locals authorities in England to start technical or industrial schools, special facilities should be given to the deaf pupils to share in this training, andwhere, as at Bradford, technical instruction on a large scale has been provided by voluntary efforts, every encouragement should be shown to the deaf to avail themselves of it.

We now come to the crucial question of the methods of the instruction, which are, speaking generally, three in number—the signs and manual alphabet, which train the deaf specially to communicate and associate with their fellow deaf; the pure oral system which trains the deaf more especially to communicate and associate with the hearing and speaking world ; and the combined system, which tries to combine the two preceding. Starting from the assumption that a written language is common to all, one party says, "We think the sign language is the natural way that the deaf and dumb express themselves ; the second, "We aim at making the deaf conversant with our own language and able to express himself in spoken language," and the third, "Why should you not give the deaf and dumb the advantage of both systems?"

The chief arguments in favour of the first-named method are that there are some dull children whose intelligence can be only reached and enlarged through the agency of signs, that by that means more progress can be made in a short time than by any other system, that it is more economical, and that religious instruction to a large number can be better conveyed thereby. On the other hand, one or more witnesses declare that the failure to exercise the lungs and throat is found to predispose the deaf and dumb to lung diseases and chilblains, whereas the exercise of the respiratory organs tends to oxygenate the blood and to increase the activity of the circulation. The use of signs and a language different from that of the bulk of the community undoubtedly creates a tendency to live apart as a class rather than mix with the world ; as a natural consequence the deaf and dumb are not competent witnesses to the best system ; for "those who have lived in cages all their lives are so much attached to the cage that they have no desire to fly outside."

The teaching of articulation has made distinct-progress of late years in the best-managed institution of the United Kingdom. No doubt religious instruction is difficult to convey on the oral method, but the cause of this is twofold—first, because the deaf have always a limited vocabulary and the abstract ideas in ordinary sermons are unsuited to them, and, secondly, because our churches are usually very dark. In small, well-lighted chapels or schoolrooms where the speaker faces the light and makes use of practical and elementary language, religious instruction is possible. The success of oral teaching, however, depends almost wholly on the teachers. In Germany men are usually preferred as teachers, the work being considered too exacting and arduous for women, but in Italy excellent work is done by the Sisters, whose services are wholly gratuitous.

The famous International Congress at Milan in 1880, declared that the pure oral method of instructing the deaf ought to be preferred to all methods and one of the most important results of the congress was the adoption of that method in France, which had till then strongly opposed it. The higher cost of the oral system has retarded its extension in England, as it necessitates more teachers—fully one-third more than the sign and manual systems. It takes more time and is slower at first to teach, but after a certain amount of lip-reading and language has been gained the progress is more rapid, and grammatical expressions are used with greater precision. Few deaf persons may be enabled to speak pleasantly and quite intelligibly, but the knowledge of a little speech is a great boon and enables them to communicate on more equal terms with the rest of the world than is possible with the language of signs or the finger alphabet.

The Commissioners consider that there is a prejudice in England against the pure oral system which is sometimes caused by want of knowledge and dispelled by an inspection of its working, as in the case of Mr. Welsh, a missionary to the deaf and dumb, who first appeared as a hostile witness, but was ultimately most favourably impressed after seeing more of the system. It has not been established long enough in our country nor provided with sufficiently trained teachers to attain the results which are to be seen in Germany and Italy.

The combined system is not easy to define, as a term is applied to several distinct methods, viz :—

1. The free use of both signs and articulation with the same pupils and by the same teachers throughout their general course of instruction.

2. The general instruction of all the pupils by means of the manual method with the special training of a part of them in articulation and lip-reading as an accomplishment.

3. The instruction of some pupils by the manual method and others by the oral method in the same institution, and (though this is rather a combined system),

4. The employment of the manual and oral methods in separate schools under the same management, the pupils being sent to one establishment or the other as seems best with regard to each individual case.

In the simplest form this method means to teach speech and signs at the same time. One witness pithily remarks :—

You teach a child a word and give him the sign for that word, and you teach him how to speak that word at the same time. He writes the word, he pronounces the word as well as he can, and he signs the word, but practically the ultimate form of that child's conversation is by the sign that he learnt and not by the word that he learnt.

The result of such a combination is that the sign system "crowds out" the oral system because it is so much easier. It must not be forgotten, though, that good educational results are attained in the United States, which is one of the chief homes of the combined system.

Comparing these systems together, the Commissioners ask themselves, Is any one of them so superior to the other that the State ought to insist that only one should be taught. Should there be two or more systems recognized side by side by the State ?

Witnesses are not wanting, who advocate that the oral system, which raises the deaf to the level of the hearing, instead of, as in the case of signs, forcing the hearing down to the level of the deaf, should be compulsory adopted by the State, and that the sign and manual system should be maintained so long as to finish the education of those who have begun their education upon it.

The Commissioners recognize, however, that there still exists much difference of opinion both in the United States and in this country as to the system of education, and that some of our best institutions are in a transition state ; they therefore think it would be unwise for the State to lay down a hard-and-fast line that only one system shall be recognized. This view is supported in Ireland by Archbishop Walsh and in the United States by Mr. Graham Bell. The Commissioners go on to say :

We do not attempt to prophesy, though many entertain the opinion, that the ultimate result will probably be as in Italy. The Abbe Tarra had two houses, one for each system. The new-comers were placed in the house devoted to oral teaching, in which at first there was but a small number. This one soon became the fuller, and when the oral system had become universal, the sign and manual house was no longer used. The pure oral system is spreading greatly in England and Scotland, and whereas a few years ago the number so taught was but a few score the figures at present are :—Taught on the manual and sign and manual systems, 1,026 ; ditto combined, 545 ; ditto oral and pure oral, 1,563 ; special cases, 4—total 3,138.

The Commissioners were evidently much impressed by their inspection of the oral system abroad ; they say it was difficult to know which to admire most—the fervent zeal of the Italian unpaid teacher, or the trained ability and perseverance of the well-paid German. The failure to speak pleasantly arose in many instances from the pupils not having been to school early enough. It has been stated that English is the most difficult to teach the deaf, as there is a written and spoken language, which prevents its being read on the lips with the same facility as German and Italian, in which language the words are pronounced as written.

The Commissioners consider that in England the deaf are decidedly more backward in speech than those in Germany, Italy and Switzerland, but that with good teachers the same results could undoubtedly be obtained in England as in those countries. They do not propose to recommend a change of system in all schools, to be carried out as suddenly, as was done in France in 1880, but they consider the deaf-mutes, who are not physically or mentally unsuited for it, should be taught to speak and lip-reading on the pure oral system, and that the term of instruction should not be less than eight years. The plan, pursued at the London Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at the Old Kent Road and Margate, is considered a step in the right direction—*i. e.*, an infant department where all children from five to seven on first entering are taught for a year in the pure oral system. Thence they are transferred to a pure oral, or to a combined or sign and manual school, according to their ability, but under each system complete separation between those taught orally and by signs is effected.

In the United States, the higher education of the deaf is provided for in the National College for Deaf-Mutes at Washington, which is supported by the Federal Government. The Commissioners do not contemplate, however, making any special provision for the higher education of the deaf in this country, as those orally taught can share more or less in the ordinary college education open to all.

The existing training colleges for teachers of the deaf at Fitzroy-square and Ealing have done much to further the pure oral teaching and to train teachers, but they have not up to the present time succeeded in training a sufficient number of qualified and competent instructors. The managers of both institutions assert that they have failed to enlist among their students a high class of teachers, owing to the want of sufficient pecuniary inducement. These colleges, in the opinion of the Commissioners, do not fulfill all the conditions which ought to be required by the Educational Department, nor can they be expected to arrive at that standard without Government assistance, examinations, and inspection, together with an enforced condition of two years' special training. The examinations of the students should be conducted by the inspectors specially selected by the Educational Department for schools of the deaf, supplemented by a medical examination in the knowledge of the construction and use of the various organs of speech. The students before entering should have passed through an ordinary training college, or should have passed the certificate examination as teachers in public elementary schools.

Mr Graham Bell remarks:

It is not fine buildings and schools that we want, but it is teachers who first have a knowledge of the art of teaching, who have been trained to the teaching of ordinary children, and who have superposed upon that any special knowledge that is required in regard to the deaf.

This, it may be observed, is the plan adopted in Germany, where, moreover (in Schleswig), the teachers of the deaf commence at the *maximum* salary to which the teachers of the hearing can rise.

Mr. Van Praagh, one of the witnesses, puts the case for State aid in a very cogent way. We have not space for the whole answer, but give the following extracts:

I am most anxious to call attention to the necessity of State aid for deaf children—firstly, to secure efficient tuition for all deaf children in the United Kingdom; secondly, to insure more skilled teachers and, if possible, to make the attendance compulsory. A capitation fee is required for every child's instruction, and sufficient grants to training colleges to enable persons of small means to have the advantage of a thorough training as teachers. State aid is granted in all Continental countries, in America, and even in our colonies. Parents who are not actually paupers should pay for their deaf children's instruction according to their means; in fact to the same extent as they do for their hearing children. The education of the deaf, having been up to now entirely in the hands of charity, has tended to pauperize the class. * * * * State aid must naturally be accompanied by Government inspection, and I am most anxious to urge the necessity of payments according to attendance, and not by results. We must not forget that we have to deal with a class of children who are not all equally endowed with mental and physical capacities, and in paying by results an act of the greatest injustice would be committed as the teachers ought to receive the largest grant for the most backward child. * * * * State recognition would raise the *status* of our work, and although it might be objected that Government grants would be an extra burden upon our rate-payers, I venture to say that it would be a better policy to bring up a certain class of men and women to be self-dependent members of society than to have them thrown eventually on us as paupers.

The Commisssoners recognize the force of these arguments, and recommend that in future the school authorities should receive for any deaf and dumb child attending an elementary school grant from the Imperial Exchequer, not less than half the cost of such child, with a *maximum* grant of £10, and that, where needful, should defray out of its own funds the rail or tram fares of the children. They think, moreover, that the fees contributed by necessitous parents should not exceed those payable by them in the case of ordinary children, but that in all cases parents should contribute according to their ability.

A grant equivalent to the amount now allowed to be paid by guardians of the poor for the education and maintenance of a deaf and dumb child in an institution is also recommended to be given by the school authority, with the option of boarding the child out instead where there is no institution available.

Government inspection is a necessary corollary of State aid, and it is recommended that one or more inspectors should be selected by the Educational Department, as far as possible from those who have had previous acquaintance with the work of inspection in ordinary elementary schools, and who, in addition, shall have become fully qualified by the knowledge of the system of instruction practiced both at home and abroad. They should also certify that the teachers are duly qualified, and that the schools are properly furnished with all necessary appliances; they should report on the knowledge of written language, speech and general efficiency of the schools; under whatever system, and the grant should be awarded on general results rather than on the examination passed by each individual scholar. The different methods or systems of teaching should be left free from the control of the inspector, so long as the result in written and spoken language be satisfactory (this is an important proviso, for teachers are naturally very tenacious and sensitive regarding their own systems, and Government interference with the same would have been undoubtedly resented.) The tendency of inspection would naturally be to produce greater uniformity of teaching and set up a higher standard of general excellence and progress. On the subject of the intermixture of sexes in school and in after life, the evidence is somewhat contradictory, but the Commissioners (in spite of a solitary dissentient) consider that the mixture of sexes is in all cases unadvisable, as it leads to intermarriage of the toto-congenital deaf which ought to be strongly discouraged. In adult life the separation of the sexes is said to be still more important than at school, and the Commissioners think "a grave responsibility will rest on those societies which encourage meetings where both sexes of the deaf congregate together for lectures, entertainments or for other purposes."

On the subject of blind deaf-mutes (who, it is observed, ought to be taught in school for the blind rather than those of the deaf) the case of the late Laura Bridgman will occur to many. Dr. Buxton mentions another extraordinary case, that of Miss Poole, who, having been deaf all her life, became blind as well at the age of sixty, and was deprived for a time by overcautious relatives of the control of her property. Subsequently, it became necessary for her to make her will, and Dr. Buxton describes the scene :—

She sat at one end of the table and at the other end were the chief official persons of the place, Ludlow, in Shropshire, the mayor, the rector, the principal medical men, and other principal persons, not as experts, but in order to see that the whole thing was done above board. When she was told I was there, she rose to receive me, and a seat was provided for me on her left hand. The lady on her right was a sister of the clergyman, who joined me in the affidavit, who, therefore, had known this lady from her childhood as being her mother's friend. A copy of the will lay before the deaf and blind lady and myself, and another copy before the gentleman sitting in the seat corresponding with your lordship's. I began spelling on her hand with perfect silence one sentence. She turned to the lady on her right and spelt on her both hands the sentence that I had just repeated to her. That lady, having nothing before her, repeated aloud what presumably I had said to the blind lady, and what certainly the blind lady had said to her ; and the official gentleman at the other end saw that they were actually the very words in the will before them. So it went on. She stopped me in one place and, "Not a thousand, a hundred," showing that she knew the value of numbers ; and she willed away the whole of her property with perfect accuracy. She left a portion of it, and a very substantial portion of it, to the very person who had desired to keep it from her, and they were her blood relations. She left £100 to the Institution whose headmaster helped her to make such a will. That was the last time that I saw her. The will was contested by the relations. When it came to be tested, they said nobody in such a condition as that could make a will. We fought the battle in the Probate Court at Westminster and won. The will was proved May 3d, 1861.

Religious instruction of a simple character can of course be given in the second or third year : in the Institutions visited by the Commissioners at home and aboard this was successfully done. Missionary and aid societies help in this work, but the whole area of England and Wales is by no means covered, only 4,000 deaf and dumb being visited by the missionaries :—

These societies undoubtedly do much useful and benevolent work in imparting religious and secular instruction, visiting, assisting the deaf and dumb in obtaining work and in giving relief, but it is our opinion that in all these meetings the sexes should be separated, on account of the inadvisability of giving opportunities for intermarriage among them. * * * * The orally taught deaf should not be encouraged to attend such meetings, but the clergymen of their parishes or pastors of their flocks should specially look after them. * * * * Special services and meetings for the deaf so taught are both unnecessary and undesirable, the object of the best education of the deaf, being to merge them in the hearing and speaking world and not to encourage them to form a class apart to intermarry and to a great extent lose their self-reliance.

The summary of recommendations is important, but we are compelled through want of space, to omit a few minor points :—

1. That the provisions of the Educational Acts be extended to the deaf and dumb, and power be obtained to enforce the compulsory attendance of children at a day school or institution up to the age of 16.

2. That where that number under any school authority is too small to form a class, or where the child is unable to attend an elementary school, the school authority should have the power, and be required either to send a child to an institution, or to board out such child under proper inspection, and to contribute to his education and maintainenance such annual grant as would be equivalent to the contribution now allowed to be paid by boards of guardians. * * *

3. That independently of the position of the parent a capitation grant no less than half the cost of the education of such child with a *maximum* grant of £10, should be given for all in the same way, as in ordinary elementary schools, and that the fees payable by necessitous parents should not exceed those payable in the case of ordinary children, but that in all cases parents should contribute according to their ability.

4. That the age of entry should, as far as possible, be seven ; that pupils should as a rule, be admitted once a year ; that the school attendance should be compulsory and enforced for at last eight years, without any existing limit of distance from school ; and that power should be given to the local authority to pay the rail or tramfare of children when necessary.

6. That in all schools and institutions the general health, hearing and sight of deaf children should be periodically inspected by a medical practitioner. * * *

7. That technical instruction in industrial handicrafts should be under the Education-Department as part of the curriculum in schools for the deaf and dumb after the age of 12 or 13, and that this training be continued to 16. After 16 it may be left to institutions to apprentice their pupils or to send them to the technical or industrial schools provided for ordinary children.

8. That a special code for the deaf and dumb be issued, and that drawing, wood-carving or modelling be made part of the regular curriculum of instruction for both sexes.

9. That every child who is deaf should have full opportunity of being educated on the pure oral system. In all schools which receive government grants, whether conducted on the oral, sign, manual or combined system, all children should be, for the first year at least, instructed on the oral system, and after the first year, they should be taught to speak and lip read on the pure oral system, unless they are physically or mentally disqualified, in which case, with the consent of the parents, they should be either removed from the oral department of the school or taught elsewhere on the sign and manual system in schools recognized by the Educational Department. The parent shall, as far as possible, have the liberty of selecting the school to which his child should be sent.

10. That children who have partial hearing or remains of speech should in all cases be educated on the pure oral system. The children should in all schools be classified according to their ability.

11. [It must be understood that our suggestions are not intended to be applicable to all children now under instruction, and that the recommendations indicated will, by their very nature, have to be carried out according as circumstances permit.]

14. That the inspectors should be selected by the Educational Department as far as possible from those who have had previous acquaintance with the work of inspection in ordinary elementary schools, and who, in addition, shall have become fully qualified by the knowledge of the systems of instruction practiced both at home and abroad. They should also certify that the teachers are properly qualified.

15. That they should see that the schools are properly furnished with all the appliances necessary, and the internal arrangements requisite for the proper teaching of the pure oral system where it is adopted.

16. That they should report on the knowledge of the written language, speech, and the general efficiency of the schools, under whatever system.

17. That the individual examination by the inspector should be a means for merely testing the general progress of the scholars, and not for the purpose of paying individual grants, and that the grants should be proportionate to the higher cost of educating the deaf on any system.

18. That the different methods or systems of teaching should be left free from the control of the inspector so long as the result in written or spoken language is satisfactory.

19. We think that the present training colleges for the teachers of the deaf do not now fulfill all the conditions which ought to be required by the Educational Department, nor can they be expected to arrive at that standard without Government assistance, examination and inspection, all of which are enjoyed by ordinary training colleges, and with compulsory enforcement of two years' training for the students.

We recommend :—

20. That if the Educational Department should approve of them, or of any other well qualified institution, they should be recognized as training colleges for teachers of the deaf, and should receive a grant at least equal to that given to ordinary training colleges.

21. That, except in schools where the sign and manual system is exclusively used, all teachers should be in possession of all their faculties and have had previous experience in teaching hearing children

22. That trained teachers of the deaf should, as in Germany, receive salaries such as would induce teachers of special attainments to enter the profession, and on a higher scale than those enjoyed by trained teachere of ordinary children.

23. That after sufficient time shall have elapsed to give full effect to recommendations above given, the Educational Department should enforce such regulations with regard to certified teachers for the deaf as may be in force in ordinary public elementary schools, and that the certificates of any self-constituted bodies shall not then be recognized.

24. That there should be one uniform schedule of inquiry of the deaf for the census returns of the whole of the United Kingdom.

25. That the class should be spoken of as the deaf ; the terms "deaf-mute" and "deaf and dumb" should be strictly applied to such only as are totally deaf and completely dumb.

26. That the deaf and dumb should be kept as far as possible from being a class apart. We think that the mixture of the sexes in school, and especially in after life, is in all cases unadvisable. We also think that the intermarriage of the congenital deaf should be strongly discouraged, as well as the intermarriage of blood relations, especially where hereditary tendency to deaf-mutism prevails in the family.

Your Attention, Please.

There has been so much said concerning the event to take place on the 30th inst., in Harlem River Park, that little is left for the committee to announce.

That the accounts of what may be expected have been exaggerated to a degree, we leave your New York correspondent to deny.

We will take a little from each exaggerated report, and use the remainder as a whole to comment upon.

The Park will be open as early as 1:30 P.M. The games, to give those whose business requires their attention, a chance to witness all will not begin until 3 P.M., or possibly 3:15. Contestants entered are requested to be on hand before that time. The prizes will be exhibited from Friday, August 23d, until Monday, August 26th, in the show window of Prof. Sause's Prospect Cigar Store, on the east side of Third Avenue, two doors above 18th Street. After that, and until the evening of the 29th, they will be on exhibition in Spalding's window, on Broadway, opposite the City Hall.

Should business detain gentlemen from attending in company with their wives or lady friends before 3 P.M., they need have no hesitation in allowing them to come alone. The chance of witnessing the athletic contest is not to be offered every day. For that reason, and from the large number of competitors who are entered, the attraction will be both picturesque and exciting, as the fleet-footed athletes, attired in variegated colors, strive to outdo each other in the contest for first and second place. The other attractions of the park are the same as one finds at any picnic resort. There are shooting galleries, swings, merry-go-rounds, and other diversities. The tin-type artist will fail to materialize. His absence will be improved upon by the presence of Photographers Mann and Cornelius, ready to take groups of one, two, three, or a hundred.

The selections of the committees, and of the gentlemen in charge of the field events have been conducted with great care as to their ability and fitness for the respective positions assigned them. A neatly printed programme of the races will enable the on-lookers to distinguish this or that individual. Each will have pinned to his waist a number corresponding to his number on the programme.

Prof. Sause has promised his seven men will do their best to please the lovers of good music, and the able Floor-manager, Mr. Dan Nevins, with the assistance of Messrs. Ramsey and Lloyd, will see that the dancing arrangements are conducted in the ablest possible manner.

Nothing more can be said. The event being the last of the season, is one inducement for our belles and beaus, wives and husbands, to come together and enjoy this last outing. The attractive programme of the afternoon should be another inducement, and the guarantee of the committee that all who attend may feel assured of a very enjoyable time, should be convincing itself.

Bespectfully,
THE COMMITTEE.
J. F. O'BRIEN,
Chairman.

Messrs. Hicks and Vail will leave Liverpool on the 24th inst., on the Servia of the Cunard line, and expect to reach New York on the last day of August, or the 1st of September.

The Education of the Deaf.

From Home, College and Commerce, Columbus, O.

"To instruct the deaf no art could reach,
No care improve, no wisdom teach"

was a sentiment expressed by the Latin poet Lucretius, and with rare exceptions continued the sentiment and the practice until the middle of the last century. By the Justinian Code, the deaf-mute had no legal rights or privileges, being practically classified with the idotic and insane. Such he continued, except for a few spasmodic efforts made in his behalf, until the year 1755, when Abbe de l'Epee, out of his own meagre income, opened a school for poor deaf-mutes in the city of Paris, and operated it most successfully until his death, exciting the wonder and admiration of savants and princes, but steadily and strenuously refusing all offers of riches and honor for himself and even aid for his school, preferring that other schools for the deaf should be established.

In 1778 Heinicke established a school in Leipsic, which was the beginning of the so-called German system of deaf-mute education.

The first school for the deaf in Great Britain was established in the year 1792. Thomas Braidwood, a Scotchman had previous to this instructed some deaf-mutes at his own home, and to him without doubt should be accredited the foundation of the present English system of deaf-mute instruction.

In America the first school for the deaf was established at Hartford, Conn., in 1817. Its founder was Dr. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, who had been sent over to England by philanthropic men during the preceding year to learn the English system of instructing the deaf. Failing, however, to secure satisfactory terms from the English instructors, he turned his face towards Paris, where he was welcomed by Sicard, who had become the successor of L'Epee. Here, in three months, he mastered the theory and practice of the French system. But he had not yet acquired a full mastery of the language of signs. To counteract this difficulty and thus save valuable time he induced an educated deaf-mute, Laurent Clerc, to return with him to this country, where he rendered most valuable service to the cause of deaf-mute education in America. From the Hartford Institution has gone forth an influence which has resulted in the establishment of over seventy institutions for the deaf in the United States alone.

On the 26th of last month, a bronze statue of Dr. Gallaudet was unveiled at Washington, D. C., R. P. McGregor, one of the deaf teachers of the Ohio Institution, delivering the oration, which, for vigor of thought, cogency of reason and elegance of diction, ranks with the best specimens of eloquence in the English language. This monument was erected by the Deaf of America, under the auspices of the National Association of the Deaf, at a cost of $12,000, and is a fitting token of gratitude they bear to their emancipator from the thraldom of ignorance.

The Ohio Institution was established in 1829, with Horatio N. Hubbell as instructor and superintendent. The present building was begun in 1864, and completed in 1868. It was originially designed for 350 pupils, but there are usually about 400 deaf young people under instruction, taxing the accommodations to the utmost. The distinctions of French, German, English and American systems of instruction are now generally discarded, for there is at present a disposition to borrow from each other and to employ all systems which have proven themselves to be of value. The systems are now properly designated as (1) the *sign system*, (2) the *oral* or *articulation system*, (3) the *manual system*, and (4) the *combined system*. There is also a so-called *aural system*, which consists in the cultivation and development of such a remnant of hearing as the deaf may have left. A very small per cent. of the deaf are thus found to be capable of receiving instruction through the ear by artificial aids. The sign system is the French system, and consists in the use of signs,—which is the mute's natural language,—as the medium of communication of thought. The oral or articulation system consists in teaching the deaf to talk by imitating the various movements and positions of the organs of speech and to understand spoken language by reading the lips. This is the so-called German system.

The manual system consists in the use of the manual alphabet as almost the exclusive medium of communication. By this system all words are spelled, which, of course, is necessarily a slow process. The advantage of this system consists in the fact that language of signs has an idiom, or arrangement of terms entirely different from that of the English language, and the advocates of this system claim that the deaf learn to use the English construction more readily and naturally than if taught by the use of signs.

The combined system is, as its name indicates, a combination of all the other methods, largely adapting to each individual case the method most suitable for his instruction. This is the so-called American system, and it bids fair to become the system of the world, though each country and institution even will undoubtedly attach to the different systems various degrees of importance. Of course the principal point to be gained is to teach the deaf to read and write the vernacular of the country in which he lives. In this regard the English language probably presents greater difficulties than any other tongue, especially for the articulationist. Its numerous idioms, difficult and irregular constructions and the variety and uncertainty of the different sounds of the alphabet, resulting in irregular spelling, are to foreigners almost insurmountable difficulties. What, then, must be the difficulty to the poor deaf-mute who, though born among us, is made more than a foreigner by being deprived of one of the most important, if not the most important of the senses?

Too much stress can not be laid upon the importance of giving to the deaf a practical knowledge of language, and not until at least nine-tenths of the deaf who leave our institutions are able to read and write ordinary English with tolerable ease and precision, can they be said to be educated? To this end they should receive a most thorough, systematic and detailed drill in language, embracing a vocabulary which will meet the ordinary wants of life and all the ordinary constructions and many of the idioms and figures in the English language.

All this drill in language should precede the use of the more difficult text books so that the pupil will not have the double task on his hands of learning the subject matter and the language in which it is treated, except such terms and expressions as may be peculiar to that branch of study. Otherwise, there is a floundering about like a novice in the national art, who suddenly finds himself beyond his depth. There is, I fear, a tendency towards pushing the pupil into deep water too quickly, which is by no means confined to institutions for the deaf.

The great need of this special branch of education is suitable text books, adapted to the special needs of the deaf, particularly in language, which needs a more thorough and systematic treatment than is given in our ordinary grammars and language text books. Besides this, there should be a full complement of apparatus, charts, etc., for object teaching in every institution, embracing specimens of everything with which the pupil is liable to meet in after life of which he should know the names, qualities and uses. This course in object teaching should be carefully graded from the lowest class to the highest. These objects should be made the basis of language lessons, in which the pupil should be taught to locate a subject in a logical manner, thus laying the foundation of a scientific mind, and fluent, accurate composition.

Much as has already been done for the mute in the last three-quarters of a century, there are still unexplored heights and depths which experience, enterprise, and patience will some day reach, bringing to light much that shall assist this unfortunate class towards becoming the peer of his hearing brothers.

To-day the graduates from our institutions go forth into life with a fair knowledge of the ordinary branches taught in the public schools, being deficient only in their knowledge of English, a deficiency which some of them overcome by persistent effort after leaving school. They also possess a rudimentary knowledge of some trade by which they are expected to make their own way in the world. In industrial education, institutions for the deaf are the pioneers, in this country at least. In nearly all the institutions in this country some of the trades are taught, among which, book binding, printing, shoemaking, cabinet making, and tailoring, have been found to be best adapted to the deaf. Many of them can excel in art work, and every institution should have a thoroughly equipped art department, teaching art as one of the trades by which the talented ones can make a good and honorable living after leaving the institution.

Our Institutions, as a rule, are supposed to give a course of study about equal in extent to that of our public schools, but the deaf, handicapped in the start, are usually limited to from seven to ten years in which to complete it. Until the year 1864, there were for them no higher attainments, except by their own unaided efforts or by private tutorship. In that year, through the labors and influence of Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, a son of the founder of deaf-mute instruction in the United States, the National Deaf-Mute College was established at Washington, D. C., and enjoys the distinction of being the only institution for the higher education of the Deaf in the world.

The education of the deaf, while peculiar in some of its features, should still be regarded as a part of the public school system of the State, for it possesses much in common with the speaking schools. In this regard, that it is gratuitous in its provisions, rich and poor alike being furnished with board and tuition free of charge, the State is wise and consistent, only bringing together those who are too much scattered to receive instruction at their homes, thus making it practically a part of the common school system, which declares that every child shall be educated.

Let us hope that our noble State shall continue her policy even more generously, if possible, of fitting the deaf for the, to them, unequal race of life at best, making of them good and useful members of the commonwealth.

C. N. Haskins.

Miss Carrie Clark, the belle of Cohoes, paid Mrs. Harrison A. Burt, of Troy, a very pleasant visit last Sunday, and had a very enjoyable time. Carrie is a very charming semi-mute, and a graduate of the Rome (N. Y.) Institute.

NOT PARTNERS.

Editor Journal:—I wish to endorse Mr. Douglas' remarks in a recent issue. We were partners only in arranging the large group. This was done to facilitate matters and to shorten length of time in which to pose the group. Mr. Douglas has his own agents and I my own. His photographs are made by himself and mine by me on my premises here. My agents gave a receipt in every instance. My orders have all been shipped, a large batch (principally for Southern and Western points) left on August 10th. The remainder August 13th. I did not make the College Alumni group and must refer all orders for it to Mr. Douglas. All other groups I made can be had, for list of same and prices see advertizing columns. I would also state that I was the only photographer who succeeded in getting a view of the "Scene of the Unveiling," which shows the monument very distinctly and also about 150 persons—among them, Drs. Thomas and Edward Gallaudet and many others. Send sixty cents to me to secure one of these artistic gems, mounted on a beautiful myrtle green, beveled gold edge.

Alex. L. Pach,
Easton, Pa., Aug. 13, 1889.

A GENERAL LETTER.

TO EVERY GRADUATE OF THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

In order to perfect the records of the Institution, and also to enable me to report how far our former pupils are self-supporting, and whether there is a probability of the numbers of deaf-mutes being materially increased by the intermarriage of deaf persons, or by the marriage of deaf persons to hearing persons, I shall esteem it a great favor if you will, at once, give me full answers to the following questions, whether you have received and answered a circular from me or not.

1. What was your full name when you were at the Institution?
2. What is your present post office address?
3. When did you leave the Institution, and at what age?
4. How long did you remain under instruction?
5. Do you live with your parents?
6. What do you do now for your own support?
7. What trade did you learn at the Institution?
8. How have you been occupied most of the time since your graduation?
9. Are you married or single?
10. If married, to whom? Is your husband or wife now living, and if deceased, have you married again, and whom?
11. Have you had any children, and what are their names and ages? If any of them have died, please state at what age.
12. Which of your children living or dead can or could hear and speak, and which are or were deaf?
13. Were your deaf children born deaf, and if not, at what age and from what cause did they become so?
14. Were your parents related by blood, as well as by marriage? What are their names?
15. Were your parents themselves deaf?
16. Have there been any other cases of deafness among your family, relatives or ancestors? Please mention names, and their degree of relationship.
17. Is there any relationship between you and your husband or wife, other than that of marriage? Were you first or second cousins, for instance, or within any degree of consanguinity?
18. Please answer questions 10, 11, 12, 13 and 17, with regard to all married deaf-mute couples, living or dead, that you have known as former pupils of the institution, so far as you are able, though if you are single, it will be unnecessary to answer them with regard to yourself.
19. Please state other particulars concerning yourself that will be of interest to me, as an old friend, solicitous for your welfare.
20. If the wife alone answers these questions, she will please state what she can about her husband, his full name, age, business etc., whether he is deaf or can hear, and if deaf, from what institution he graduated, and *vice versa*.

The consanguinity of parents, as leading to deafness among their children, is of special interest; as is also that of marriage between deaf-mutes. It is my belief that the great majority of children born to deaf-mutes can hear and speak.

A deaf-mute lady lately sent me a list of eleven married couples, including herself and husband. All of them were deaf-mutes, except in one instance, where the wife was deaf, and the husband could hear and speak. Two of the couples had no children. The remaining nine had 17 hearing and 3 deaf children. The three deaf children belong to the couple where the mother was deaf and the father could hear.

Information such as this throws great light on the subject, and I therefore hope that every graduate of the institution that sees this letter will not only respond quickly, but show it to others who may not be readers of the Deaf-Mutes' Journal.

Very truly,
Your friend and well wisher,
Isaac Lewis Peet, *Principal*,
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb
Station M, New York City.
August 11, 1889.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY'S LECTURES

The following named gentlemen will deliver lectures at the hall of the Brooklyn Society of Deaf-Mutes (Tuttle Hall) 198 Grand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
September 25.—Mr. Thomas F. Fox.
October 23.—Mr. John F. O'Brien.
November 20.—Mr. W. G. Jones.
December 18.—Mr. Chas. W. Van Tassell.
The transaction of business by members, story-telling, debates and lectures, takes place each week alternately. Admission, ten cents on each occasion.

Geo. L. Reynolds, *Chairman*,
Thomas Godfrey,
James S. Orr.
Committee on Lectures and Debates.

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG man, semi-mute, who speaks both English and German, desires to secure employment on a farm. He is experienced in such work. Apply to Rev. J. Chamberlain, 9 West 18th Street, New York City.

GRAND

FESTIVAL AND GAMES

GIVEN BY THE

CATHOLIC DEAF-MUTES

OF NEW YORK,

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INFANT SAVIOUR MISSION

FOR DEAF-MUTES,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1889,

At Harlem River Park,

127TH STREET AND SECOND AVE.

MUSIC BY PROF. R. E. SAUSE.

Tickets - 25 Cents Each

PROGRAMME.

1—75 yards Run, (deaf-mutes only.)
2—440 " " (all boys under 16.)
3—Half Mile Run, (deaf-mutes only.)
4—One Mile Walk, (open to all amateurs.)
5— " " Run, " "
6—Five Mile Run, (deaf-mutes only.)
7—75 yards Sack Race, (all amateurs.)
8—Tug-of-War, (teams of 4 weight limit not to exceed 600 pounds, open to all deaf-mute societies.)
9—Pig Race, (open to all who think they can catch him.)

The events are handicap, excepting the boys' race, sack race, tug-of-war, and pig chase. Handsome gold and silver medals to first and second in the first six events. Beautiful silk banner to winning tug-of-war team. Piggy himself to whoever captures him. Choice of handsome gold scarf-pin or gold sleeve-buttons to first and second in sack race.

Entrance fee for each event, 50 cents, Tug-of-war, $3 a team.

Entries close August 27th, with either J. F. O'Brien, 190 East 104th Street, or J. F. J. Tresch, 1267 Broadway, New York City.

Each lady on entering the Park will receive a numbered ticket, entitling her to a chance in a drawing for an order for a crayon portrait (20x27) of herself or any person she may designate. It will be encased in a handsome gold frame. In all valued at $30. The holder of the lucky ticket to give her name and address to Chairman.

An entertainment, both exciting, refined and enjoyable. Nothing will be left undone in an endeavor to make it excel any event of the kind ever held heretofore. In this, it is hoped we will have the hearty co-operation of all deaf-mutes and their hearing friends.

The object it will benefit, is a worthy one, and deserving of the kindest consideration.

The Park is within easy access of the 2d and 3d Avenue L Roads and horse cars, and of the 125th Cable cars.

For further information, address Chairman.

Committee of Arrangements.

John F. O'Brien, *Chairman*,
J. F. J. Tresch, F. A. Brown,
R. C. Harth, J. Changnon,
Joseph Graham, J. Russell, *Treas.*

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" " Hartford "	.60
" " Virginia "	.60
" " Lexington Avenue Delegation,	.60

Any of the above mailed on receipt of price.

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POSITION WANTED

A TEACHER of experience in public schools, and with some training in methods of instruction for the Deaf and Dumb, desires a position in an Institution for the latter. She gives special attention to physical culture. Reference, by permission: Dr. Peet, Principal of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Address: Miss E. P. Harris, 51 West 16th Street, New York City.

DIRECTORY.

For the convenience of the public, we publish in this column, IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER *a list of Societies, Clubs and Associations of Deaf-Mutes.*

ALL SOULS' WORKING PEOPLE'S CLUB AND CLERC LITERARY ASSOCIATION, OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This club, organized on September 22d, 1865, and reorganized, November 28th, 1888, is entirely non-sectarian, and any deaf person over eighteen years of age may join it by agreeing to pay a small sum of money monthly for its support. The purpose of the club is to supplement the instruction received while at school by a course of lectures and other literary exercises, and the provision of reading matter of a suitable character. In addition, harmless and rational amusements are provided. The club has the use of the guild rooms in All Souls' Church for the Deaf, Franklin Street, above Green. The officers of the club are: Rev. Henry Winter Syle (*Ex-officio* Chairman), 2142 Mt. Vernon Street; Rev. J. M. Koehler Vice-Chairman; S. G. Davidson (President), Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; Mrs. M. J. Syle, First Vice-President; W. R. Cullingworth, Second Vice-President; J. S. Reider (Secretary), 1508 Summer Street; Miss I. B. Brooks, Assistant Secretay; J. A. Roop (Treasurer), 1921 Ringold Street. The club rooms are open on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF DEAF-MUTES.

The Brooklyn Society of Deaf-Mutes meets every Wednesday evening, at 7:15 o'clock, at Tuttle Hall, 198 Grand St., Brooklyn' N. Y. The officers of the Society are: President, Henry Stengele; First Vice-President, George M. Taggard; Second ice-President, Julius Wollman; Secretary, Charles E. Green; Treasurer, Thomas Godfrey; and Ser-geant-at-Arms, Alexander McIlwraith. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Chas. E. Green, 141 Wilson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION.

This association is a branch of the Y. M. C. A., of San Francisco. President, Theodore Grady; Vice-President, Moses I. Aronson; Secretary, Wm. H. Winslow; Treasurer, Henry J. McCoy; Librarian, Frank B. Shattuck. Divine services first and third Sundays in each month, alternate at 11 A.M. Regular business meetings, first Thursday in each month. Address all communications to the Secretary, Wm. H. Winslow, 232 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

CHARITABLE RELIEF SOCIETY, OF BOSTON.

The purpose of the Society is principally social improvement, and to help the needy of our class. Meeting, are held the first Wednesday of each month, at Alpha Hall No. 18 Essex Street. The officers for 1889 are; President, Mrs. Frank C. Davis; Vice-President, Mrs. George A. Holmes; Secretary, Miss Louisa Carton; Treasurer, Mrs. Frank W. Bigelow; Executive Committee, Mrs. Rhoda Barnard, Mrs. P. R. Blanchard, Mrs. Hattie Wheeler. Communications are to be addressed to the Secretary, whose address is 86 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

CINCINNATI SOCIETY.

The Anderson Society dates its organization from 1879, and has for its objects the *mutual improvement* and *social enjoyment* of its members and their friends in general. It holds meetings in Anderson Hall, No. 192 West Fifth Street, every Saturday at eight o'clock P.M., excepting the business meeting specified on the fourth Saturday of each month. John Barrick is President, and Charles H. Thomas, Secretary. Address of Secretary is 406 Sycamore Street, Cincinnati, O.

DEAF-MUTES' UNION LEAGUE OF NEW YORK CITY.

This organization is one formed for the purpose of bringing into closer intercourse, the former students of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes of the City of New York, and to disseminate such views as will tend to their welfare. It meets twice a month, and the President is Mr. Samuel Frankenheim. Communications are to be addressed to the Secretary, Joseph Yankauer, 327 East 4th St., New York City.

DE L'EPEE CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

Meetings, the first and third Sunday of the month, in the building of the Deaf-Mutes' Mission, 710 Pine Street. The object of the Association is the spiritual and temporal welfare of its members. Edw. J. Carr is President. For information and communication, address to Mr. Wm. F. Fields, Secretary, 1229 Fulton Street, or to Rev. E. V. Lebreton, 710 Pine Street.

EASTON ASSOCIATION.

Meets every Thursday evening at 220 North Third Street, below Bushkill Street, at 7:30 P.M. Its object is of a diversfied character and covers a wide scope. Visitors always cordially welcomed. Elam Will, President, 208 Ferry Street; C. Delory, Vice-President; Samuel Price, Treasurer; Alex L. Pach, Secretary, Address, 220 North Third Street, Easton, Pa. Residence, 122 McCartney Street.

GALLAUDET SOCIETY, OF BOSTON.

The Gallaudet Society for Deaf-Mutes (formerly the "Cambridge Society") holds services in the basement of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Cortes St., Boston, every Sunday, at 10:45 A.M. Rev. Dr. Gallaudet's clergymen appear on the first and third Sundays of each month. All are welcome. Literary exercises once a month. Lectures, social gatherings, etc., occasionally. The officers for 1889 are: E. W. Frisbee, President; Robert Dockharty, Vice-President; Fred. H. Stover, Secretary; E. Duran, Treasurer; and Pelham Creamer, Librarian. Communications are to be addressed to the Secretary, Cortez Street, Boston, care of Church of the Good Shepherd.

GRANITE STATE MISSION.

The Granite State Deaf-Mute Mission meets every year in different parts of New Hampshire, and elects its officers every other year. The object of the mission is to promote the moral welfare of the mute community in the State. The officers are as follows:—Willie E. White, President, 35 Arlington St., Nashua; Varnum B. Wright, Secretary, Nashua; Willie A. Deering, Treasurer, Pittsfield.

HOBOKEN DEAF-MUTE CLUB.

The object of the above organization is to promote the Social entercourse of its members. Only deaf-mutes of Hudson County can become members. For the present, the members meet at 133 Washington St. All communications should be addressed to Anthony Capelli, 102 River Street, Hokoken, N. J.

PAS-A-PAS CLUB, OF CHICAGO.

The Pas-a-Pas Club is an organization of Chicago Deaf-Mutes effected with the object of dispensing intellectual improvement and moral amusement to its members and their friends. Its motto is, Pas-a-Pas—"step by step." The officers are: C. C. Codman; President; J. K. Watson, Vice-President; J J. Kleinhans, Secretary and Treasurer. Secretary's address is 853 N. Clark St.

ST. LOUIS DEAF-MUTE CLUB.

The St. Louis Deaf-Mute Club holds its meeting at 919 Olive Street, Room 12, 3d floor, in the Empire Building. Regular business meeting on the second Saturday in each month, for business only. The purposes of the club are principally of a social nature, but the literary advancements of St. Louis ladies and gentlemen will not be neglected. Lectures will be announced by the President from time to time, and all are welcomed on such occasions. Strangers in town are cordially invited to drop in at any time of the day, and make themselves at home. Officers: President, George T. Doughtery; Vice-President, Geo. D. Hunter; Secretary, J. J. Smith; Treasurer, Leo. Froning; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. J. Gill; Trustees, George T. Dougherty and A. N. Merrell. Secretary's address is No. 901 Biddle Street.

THE EPHPHATHA CLUB, OF BOSTON.

The Ephphatha Club was organized during the month of October, 1886, for the purpose of promoting the social relations of the deaf-mutes. Any outside deaf-mutes can join the club by applying to the Secretary. Those who live fifteen or more miles from Boston, can be admitted as visitors by applying to the President or any friend who is a member. The officers are as follows: W H. Krause, President; Robert Dockharty, Vice-President; John F. French, Secretary; John J. McNeil, Treasurer; Geo. C. Sawyer, Harry Jordan, Henry Jellison, Executive Committee. The Secretary's address is Ephphatha Club, 18 Essex Street.

THE NEW ENGLAND GALLAUDET ASSOCIATION OF DEAF-MUTES.

The New England Gallaudet Association of Deaf-Mutes, named in honor of Thomas H. Gallaudet, is now officered by Oscar Kinsman, of Providence, R. I., President; John T. Keefe, of Bellows Falls, Vt., Vice-President; Geo. C. Sawyer, of Chelsea, Mass., Secretary; Levi A. Lester, of Providence, R. I., Treasurer. State Directors: For Massachusetts, John T. Tillinghast, of New Bedford, Mass.; for New Hampshire, W. E. White, of Bennington, N. H.; for Maine, Hiram P. Hunt, of Gray, Me.; for Vermont, W. B. Streeter, of Bellows Falls, Vt.; for Rhode Island, John F. Donnelly, of Woonsocket, R. I. For any information, write to the Secretary, 36 Orange St., Chelsea, Mass., with stamp enclosed for reply.

THE BAY STATE CHRISTIAN MISSION.

This Mission is for the intellectual, moral, and religious welfare of deaf-mutes in those places where their numbers make it advisable; to encourage the formation of Union Societies, for the mutual benefit of all, in their respective localities; to interest all friends of humanity and Christianity in their behalf; to assist in giving extra services to such local Union Societies, which are in need of more services than they can maintain themselves; to offer an additional or extended help to any independent local society, with their co-operation; to strengthen the ties of Christian and ministerial brotherhood; and to discuss subjects pertaining to sacred ministry. The officers are E. W. Frisbee, President; Wm. Bailey, Treasurer; and A. C. Hargrave and H. P. Chapman, Executive Committee.

ST. JOSEPH'S UNION OF BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Meetings are held every Thursday evening, at 8 P.M., in St. Charles Borromeo's school building, 22 Sidney place, near Livingstone St., Brooklyn, N. Y. President, J. F. Donnelly, 102 Broadway, Brooklyn; Secretary *pro tem*, J. W. Lyons, 60 Berkely Place, Brooklyn.

THE NEW JERSEY LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

Meets every two weeks, Thursday evening, at 8 sharp, in the Rector Street Chapel, in Rector Street near Park Street. The officers of the Association are: President, C. L. Jastram; Vice-President, Louis Brede; Sec'y and Treas., F. W. Sibitzky; Sergeant-at-Arms, Thomas Stewart. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, F. W. Sibitzky, No. 363 New St., Newark, N. J.

THE TROY LITERARY SOCIETY.

The society holds its meetings every Saturday evening at 7:30 P.M., in the Guild room of St. Paul's Church, cor. 3d and State Streets. Its regular meeting for ladies and gentlemen is every other Saturday evening. The object is the moral improvement of its members by lectures, debates and story telling. The officers of the society are President, J. L. Conners; Vice-President, H. H. Brown; Secretary, J. S. Kenny; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. Burt. All the deaf-mutes and strangers in town and its vicinity are invited to drop in at the regular meetings. The Secretary's address is Roy's Mills, West Troy, N. Y.

THE KANSAS CITY DEAF-MUTE LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.

The Kansas City Deaf-Mute Literary and Debating Society hold their meetings every second Saturday, at residences of its members. The object of the society is to promote the moral welfare of the mute community. The officers are John R. Laughlin, President; Edward Paxton, Vice-President; Mrs. Annie Greeley, second Vice-President; Joseph A. Markbury, Treasurer; Peter Weare, Secretary. All strangers of good behavior are invited to attend. Address all communications to John R. Laughlin, 1715 Campbell Street, Kansas City, Mo.

WESTERN PENNA PRAYERMEETING OF PITTSBURGH.

The Deaf-Mute Prayer Meeting meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 P.M., in the Young Men's Christian Association, on Sixth Avenue near Wood Street. The deaf-mutes also hold Sabbath meetings in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, on 8th street near Duquenna Way St., every Sunday afternoon at two o'clock. Strangers and deaf-mutes in general are cordially invited. All communications relating to the Young Men's Christian Association should be sent to the Committee, H. H. B. McMaster, No. 58 Pride St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE SALEM SOCIETY.

The Salem Society of Deaf-Mutes is an unsectarian society, organized in Sept. 23, 1874, and occupies a whole building of four rooms, No. 2 rear of Mansfield Block. Divine services, every Sunday, and prayer meeting, every Friday evenings. The members are at liberty to use it at any time (day or evening) in the week for reading, etc. The officers of the Society for 1888 are Hardy P. Chapman, President; Mrs. Persis S. Bowden, Secretary; Henry A. Chapman, Treasurer; and Samuel Hamilton, and George Strout, Directors.

THE SICARD CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

The object of this Association is the spiritual and temporal welfare of its members. The members meet in the basement of the Cathredal, Washington Street, at 4 o'clock P.M., every Sunday. This Association, being a branch of the De l'Epee C. D. M. A., has the same rules, and gives the same advantages. All welcome. Communications shouldbe addressed to Mr. J. J. McNeil, President *pro tem*, Commercial Street, Dorchester, Mass.

TOUSLEY SOCIETY OF DEA-FMUTES.

The Tousley Society meets every Sunday at 10.30 A.M., at 70 East Seventh Street. Its object is to promote the moral welfare of the mute community. The officers are De Witt Toulsey, President; Matthew McCook, Secretary; Fred Brant, Treasurer. Business meetings or lectures and story telling, may be held on any week evening by a vote. Deaf-mute stranges of good habits in general are cordially invited to make themselves at home. The Secretary's address is 70 East 7th Street, St. Paul, Minn.

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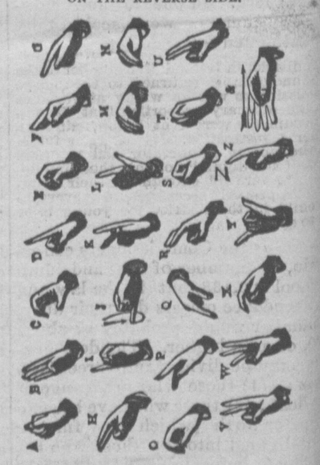

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The seaside class in charge of Mrs. Lounsbury will open the first week in July. It is for the study and perfection of articulation in deaf-mutes, and also hearing people who have an impediment in their speech, or are wholly unable to articulate. This will afford an opportunity to those wishing to combine profit with pleasure. The morning hours will be devoted to study, and those of the afternoons to such recreations as are common to the sea beach. Mrs. Lounsbury's long experience in this line of teaching, and successful results, make her eminently qualified in every particular for this work, and worthy of the confidence of parents who may wish to place their daughters under her care. She is happy to refer to the following names as references:

Dr. I. L. Peet, Principal of the New York Institution, Station M.
Mr. S. A. Ellis, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. S. F. Marsh, Superintendent of Ladies' Christian Union Home, 27 North Washington Square.
Mrs. Charles Kohlmen, 135 East 74th Street, New York City.
Mrs. Moses Clark, South Amboy, New Jersey.
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